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TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 46

MAY 3, 1934

No. 10

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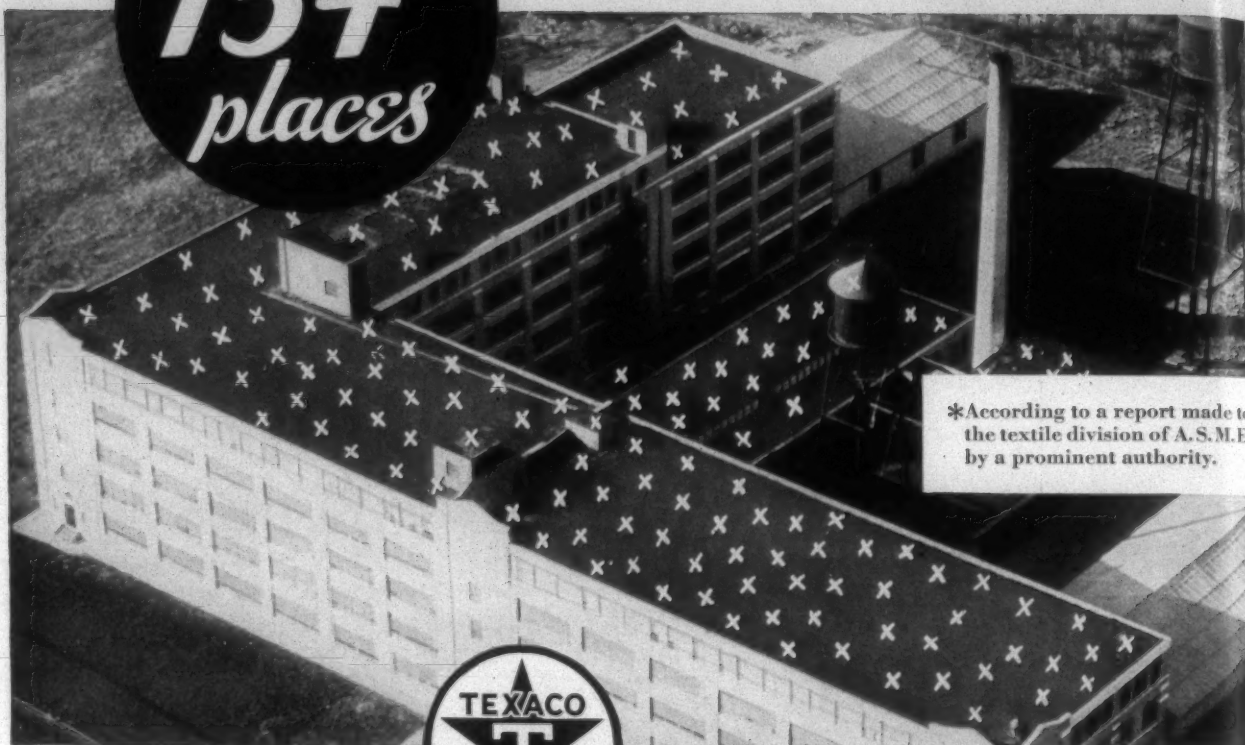
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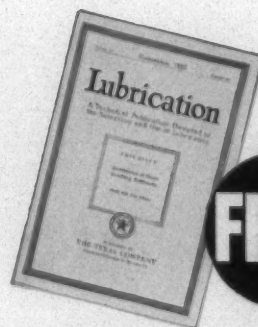
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TEXTILE BULLETIN



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Overhauling and Machinery Maintenance Discussed At Eastern Carolina Meeting

THE Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association held its regular spring meeting at the Textile School of N. C. State College at Raleigh, on Thursday, April 26th. The meeting drew a good attendance and was one of the features of Textile Week at the College.

The technical discussion was devoted to carding, spinning and weaving, with particular emphasis placed on overhauling and machinery maintenance.

M. R. Harden, superintendent of the Erwin Mills No. 4, West Durham, who has served as secretary of the group for some years, was elected chairman. He succeeds E. M. Holt, who was recently transferred to Cooleemee, N. C., and who is no longer in the territory served by the Eastern Carolina Division. J. L. James, superintendent of the Erwin Mills No. 1, West Durham, was elected secretary to succeed Mr. Harden.



M. R. Harden

After the opening formalities, the carding discussion was led by M. R. Vick, of Rosemary. The discussion on spinning was led by D. F. Lanier, superintendent of the Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford, N. C., and the weaving discussion by A. L. Agner, overseer weaving Erwin Mills Nos. 1 and 4, West Durham.

T. W. Mullen presided over the brief business session. On account of the length of the discussion, the report of the discussion on weaving will be published next week. The discussion on carding and spinning follows:

Discussion on Carding

(Led by M. R. Vick)

Mr. Vick: The first question submitted for discussion is: "What are some of the important points to watch in overhauling pickers?"

I want to say this about overhauling pickers, especially where you use grease guns to oil with, the slow bearings are the most important bearings you have. The fast bearings are going to take care of themselves, provided you give them ordinary attention; but the slow bearings, the ones that you think do not demand that attention, are the ones that are going to stick. The bearings on the

screens run very slow and the grease, after four or five months, will fill up the groove, and then when you use the grease gun you do not get any grease in it. The man that oils the machine may think he gets it in, but he does not, except perhaps in one little place. When you overhaul, I think that is an important point to remember; and I think it is important to have not only one man to clean it out but another man to see that it is done. If the oil gets hard and sticks in there, it will give you trouble, will give you thick and thin places in the lap.

T. G. Orr, Carder, Nos. 1 and 2 Mills, Borden Manufacturing Company, Goldsboro: I agree with you about overhauling. If you use too much grease you will have trouble. You have to keep that groove open, so it will penetrate all the way through, but if you use too much it will do damage.

C. S. Tatum, Manager, Pilot Mills Company, Raleigh: How often should you clean out the segments of the eveners motion? We are running two shifts.

Mr. Boyd: Just what do you mean? Take out the eveners and clean them?

Mr. Tatum: How often do you take them out? Sometimes they get stuck.

Mr. Boyd: I clean them out at the end of each shift; I don't take them apart, but lift them up, and clean out the lint, etc., in there. We take them apart about every six months, when we give them a general cleaning and see that everything is working right. On the new working schedule of 80 hours, we clean that out at the end of each shift, seeing that nothing is left in there. We do not take out the rollers and take them apart.

Mr. Tatum: Do you oil those rollers?

Mr. Boyd: Yes, sir.

J. W. Thompson, Carder and Spinner, Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford: My idea about the eveners is to keep them in proper shape so that you will get even laps; that is what we overhaul for, to try to get even work. The gentleman was speaking about the eveners. I call them slats—that hook over the shaft on the back?

Chairman Vick: The segments, yes.

Mr. Thompson: Those pieces, as all carders know, work very little, and the working they get is in the shifting of the even belt. My idea about them is that they should be torn down once a year and cleaned out thoroughly. When I say torn down and cleaned out, I mean to give the machine a general overhauling. I make a practice of oiling them every six months, just two or three drops. In oiling these pieces, you will find sometimes they will drop down when they begin to get slick and work free. That is a mighty good way of finding

out the condition of your shaft. If your shaft is worn, that oil will tell you it is worn, and you can take the shaft out and put a new shaft in. The other parts of the machine you can do likewise. I try to see that I have proper supplies to replace any worn bearings. I try to look after the screens and see that they have no holes in them which good stock may leak through. I also try to see that all leather on the picker is good and that it protects the goods and does not allow it to leak through and get in the waste. All carders know you have to replace all these worn parts and gears, etc., when you go over the machine and overhaul it.

Another important part about that evener is the side where the shifter works, the cone or the pulley. I generally take them apart so I can see that it is not worn, see that the belt runs over, so that the laps runs out on the apron even. The better condition you keep your eveners in, the better carding you will have. Unevenness of work is something we all have to contend with.



M. R. VICK



D. F. LANIER



T. W. MULLEN

Mr. A.: An important thing in one-process picking is whether you use one evener or two eveners.

Chairman: We have the single process have two eveners—that is, have two sets of cones. Both cone belts shift together.

Mr. Boyd: I have the same process and have an automatic hopper; the hopper stays just so full. We have a double evener, but the back evener is controlled by the front evener; one evener controls the other two. I don't have any trouble in set-backs or anything of that sort. The biggest trouble I have is how to feed the waste; that is, card waste and drawing waste. We have to feed that in a little at a time; we can not feed it in in bunches.

Geo. Gilliam, Supt., Sterling Cotton Mills, Inc., Franklinton: What percentage of waste laps do you use in setbacks?

VARIATION IN LAPS

Chairman: I believe, if the cotton does not vary too much, I believe one per cent, or not over two per cent, where you make a lap every six minutes, or ten laps an hour on each machine. In eight hours we make eighty

laps. I do not believe we have to set back over two laps a day from each machine.

Nelson N. Harte, Overseer, Martinsville Cotton Mills Company, Inc., Martinsville, Va.: That is correct.

Chairman: I find our variation will not run over a half-pound on each side—that is, if you have an average cotton.

Mr. Byrd: Some days I get by and do not have a set-back. When we first start up in the morning may lose the first lap. As I say, if we feed the waste uniformly we do not have any set-backs, but if I allow that waste to get away from me we do have set-backs. We allow a half-pound variation on each side. Before putting in this process we allowed a quarter-pound, but we found we had too many set-backs, and we now allow one-half pound.

Chairman: I think Mr. Byrd some time ago, in making one-process pickers out of his two-process, used a ball-bearing roller on his evener. I left soon after and went to another mill. I should be glad to know how that worked out.

BALL BEARING ROLLER IN EVENER

Mr. Byrd: Those rollers eliminate the binding as they shift through. You know how those rods drag on the apron or on the door, as they go through. There is just a hole in the door, in the side of the cone box. We saw this ball bearing that is used on the spinning frame, I think, where this roller is used, and we thought it was a good idea to put it there. So we placed one there where it runs on this roller. Naturally, it just shifts easy and eliminates the binding.

So far as the evener is concerned, and overhauling eveners, as mentioned, you can put too much oil on those evener bearings (I am talking about all that little shifting part down there). I have often wondered why we don't have some kind of roller bearing there, so it will run free. If we get too much oil in there it will be slow about changing, so that we get uneven work there. I find we need just a little oil on the bearing—and keep it off the outside, so this nep will not accumulate there. That will eliminate a lot of friction.

Mr. B.: In making our laps we get too much cotton sometimes. We had to change our eveners several times. If we get too much cotton, the evener will not take care of it.

FEEDING TOO MUCH COTTON

Chairman: Do you find your back hopper is running mighty full when you are running too much cotton? We had a one-process picker that we made over, and the other is a regularly-built process that we brought, and it is pretty hard to get that too full. Our eveners take care of that, unless we run in too much lap waste, as this gentleman just said. But on the other process, the old machine we changed, if we run our back hopper too full it will crowd. The only way we can get away from that is to speed up that roller and knock off that cotton faster, because if it pulls through it will make your laps a little heavy.

A. P. Richie, Superintendent, Dixon and Trenton Mills, Gastonia: Speaking of that cotton going up on your doffer too heavy, I just want to say this about it; if you put your cylinder in the hopper and put spikes in it about six inches long, set it up pretty close where the cotton comes into the doffer, that will knock the big lumps back. Then the regular doffer on there will take care of it very nicely.

While I am up, I should like to ask how much variation to have there. When you set out laps on a finisher,

do you set out a variation of a half-pound, or a pound, or what?

Mr. Harte: We allow a half-pound on each side. I should like to say, for this gentleman's information, one kink we found in our hopper's running full is that the amount of cotton we put on our apron has a great deal to do with the amount of cotton that goes into the hopper. When you put on a thick lap off the bale, it has a tendency to run through in the hopper; but when you put on the apron more cotton in bunches, that is thinner sheets, it will run less in the hopper. We find it is easier to make the changes in the cotton on our apron rather than change the machines.

Mr. Richie: I am not able to keep my variation to a half-pound each way; we set back a quarter-pound each you take the lap after the first ten yards you will find it varies. I should like to have some suggestion along that line. It is easy to set laps out, but hard to rework them. You can take five of these laps that vary a pound and a half and put them on the card, right side by side, and weigh the sliver from the cards all the way through, every hour or whenever you want to, and you will find you have just about as good sliver as you have from the laps that weigh the same all the way through. I feel that sometimes we cut our noses off to spite our faces, in setting back the lap when we don't know where it varies. It is hard to work laps over; you get a lot of waste.

Chairman: I think Mr. Richie is right about that. If you have not over two pounds variation, it will work out all right in your yarn. I figured that out once. When you take into consideration the draft, etc., the difference is so infinitesimal that it does not matter. We have to have some standard, nevertheless, because we have to leave men there who are not responsible. It varies with the weather conditions, too, on damp days and dry days.

Mr. Harden: I think I can explain that. We call it the regain. There is an instrument to measure that. Recently we put one in at our mill, and we like it very much.

REGAIN INSTRUMENT

Incidentally, I might say that our laps do not vary a half-pound each way; we set back a quarter-pound each half-pound each way; we set back a quarter-pound each this regain instrument. On a damp day, you know, the lap will weigh generally heavier. The instrument carries a little net of cotton on one end of a balance shaft. It tilts on a fulcrum. On the other end is a glass full of oil of a certain consistency. Out on the end is a pointer, which tells you the exact percentage of regain in your cotton at that time. On top of the scale that we weigh our laps on we have the same scale printed, so the operator can slide a little piece of metal across there and in the top hole can see the reading on this scale, and on the other instrument see the regain. So he is accounting for the regain of moisture all the time.

Another thing that helps us keep our laps even is the knock-off. It works with a gear ratio; those gears run so often before the segments come together and throw it out of gear. Sometimes, where a dog is used there, when it is worn it will make your lap a little longer or a little shorter before it works. So I think an important point to watch there is to have your laps all exactly the same length and then account for the amount of moisture in there.

G. A. Davis, Superintendent, Pilot Mills Company, Raleigh: Does the number of ounces you allow to the yard affect it? If you allow sixteen or seventeen ounces, what effect does that have on the evenness of your lap, as compared to a 14- or 15-ounce lap?

Chairman: That is, you want to know if you get more

variation on a heavier lap, or not.

Mr. Boyd: I run a 16-ounce lap, a 14-ounce lap, and a 12-ounce lap. Naturally, we do not have any more set-backs on one than we do on another. I make a 43-yard lap and a 55-yard lap, and weigh every twenty yards of it. On each lap we probably find an ounce of variation to the yard—the same on light weight as on heavy weight.

WINDING CLOTHING ON CARD CYLINDERS

Chairman: Let's go on to the next topic. The question is: *"Is it better to wind clothing on the cylinders one time, or to follow the practice of winding it off and then on again?"*

Personally, I think if the weather conditions are such that the card clothing and the cylinder on which you are going to draw it have about the same temperature, one time is sufficient. If, however, the card clothing has not the same temperature, or about the same temperature, as the cylinder when you draw it on, I believe two drawings might be advisable.

Mr. Byrd: I think the temperature has lots to do with it. In cold weather I draw it on twice; in summer time I do not. I pull it around at from 350 to 355, and have never been able to detect any difference in it in the last fifteen years.

Chairman: I believe the matter of drawing on once or twice is a matter of temperature, and that is all there is to it.

J. W. Thompson: In regard to clothing a cylinder, it depends upon whom you have putting that clothing on. Next, it depends on the production of your card. I think that pulling it on one time is sufficient, provided you have everything right—if you have everything at the same temperature and have the right man pulling it on. I notice, in putting on clothing, that some men in pulling it on drive it hard. Some will hit one blow hard, and the next blow light. That is not the way to put on clothing. In case you run across a man who is doing that, I think it is a good idea to make him pull it off and put it on a second time, and tell him the reason why you make him do it.

Mr. Byrd: He spoke about the man putting it on. I should like to add just a little bit to that. If any of you have ever turned that crank, in pulling it on, you will know what I am talking about. I just wonder why someone does not invent some motor to do that. You have to turn that crank and have to hit it on and have to watch the man, and the first thing you know that needle has dropped way back. Unless you do hold it steady and keep that needle at the right point, you will have tight and loose places.

Chairman: That is very important.

Are there any card clothers here who have it redrawn twice? (One.)

D. F. Lanier, Superintendent, Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford: I have just recently had some card clothing put on. We had this clothing in the room, in a dry, warm place, for six weeks before we put it on and had it at the same temperature as the room. The man that put it on told me he had to take up an inch and a quarter on the cylinder when he drew it on the second time. I don't know why that was. I know we had ideal conditions.

Mr. C.: If a man puts it on the second time right, he could put it on the first time right.

ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS IMPORTANT

Chairman: Naturally, after you have put it on once, it will have stretched a little bit, and it would probably stretch some each time if you put it on three or four times. I think one time is sufficient if the atmospheric condi-

tions are right, if you get it on with those tail ends tight and keep the selvages tight. Now they run up to from 360 to 375 pounds right along. In my opinion, if the atmospheric conditions are right, and you have your tail ends drawn up tight, you are all right.

Mr. Mullen: Wasn't the old practice always to draw on card clothing twice? I am like Mr. Byrd; I remember turning that crank. That was rubber-foundation clothing, which was quite different from the present cloth-foundation clothing. We put it on, and then let it stay on over night.

I think the only trouble we have had there at Rosemary is from improper condition of the clothing and improper temperature of the room. I think with the proper temperature, and if the clothing is allowed to stay in there long enough, you will have no trouble. I remember in one mill, where the heating system was not put in until after the card clothing was put on, we had trouble with that clothing later. It was put on in the winter time.

Mr. Orr: Mr. Chairman, you said most of the trouble starts with the tail ends, and not in the middle. What is the pressure you put those on with?

Chairman: I don't know. I have not clothed any cards in a long time. I believe the man clothing cards ought to be in the practice of doing it, ought to be doing it all the time. I do not think the man who clothes one card a year ought to be doing it; he can not get the feel of his tension. I believe the man who does it ought to be in the habit of doing it and not do it just once a year.

As to what I said about the tail ends, you will find that whenever the clothing does loosen it starts at the side, or close to the side. That has been my experience with it. I have seen clothing put on so that you could take your hand or fingers and slip it sidewise. That begins at the side. I think you ought to put on the same pressure on those ends as at the middle.

Mr. Byrd: My experience with that is that for new clothing it is 200. If you put on new clothing at less than that, it will get loose on the ends.

GRINDING FLATS

Mr. Byrd: I should like to ask a question about grinding flats. Does anyone have trouble with high and low flats?

Mr. Thompson: I have a few cards on which I have high and low flats. I find the best way to remedy that is to set a little weight that picks the flat up and holds it to the grinder and lets it grind—in other words, a little spoon. You have to set them so that they will both pick up at the same time and drop at the same time. If you will do that, you will not have as many high and low flats. You will have to do that often, and will have to have the grinder watch them and keep them set, for they will not stay set.

Chairman: We have another question here for discussion, but our time is about up. We can probably continue this at our next meeting. I hope you will think about this question: *"What is the best method of setting rolls on fly frames, with reference to the distance between rolls and the relationship of the top to the bottom roll?"* I shall ask Mr. Harden to put that on for our next meeting, six months from now, when we can discuss it.

Discussion on Spinning

Led by D. F. Lanier.

The first question we want to think about this morning is: *"What is the most approved methods of lining and leveling in use today?"* You know, up to a few years ago we had just about one method, and that was a rather

crude one, but today we have systems of leveling and lining. We should like to know, from you spinners who have been having your machinery overhauled and leveled and lined, what you think is the most approved method.

Mr. Harden: I think the man that sent that question in had reference to a comparison between the use of the banjo wire (that is, just a straight wire) and two recognized systems that are being sold as complete overhauling outfits. Which of the three is best, for all practical purposes? I believe there are two recognized systems that are sold as complete overhauling systems.

J. D. Scott, Overseer Spinning, Proximity Mills, Greensboro: That would depend on the length of your frame, wouldn't it, whether you had a banjo wire or a regular fiber cable? You can line a 25-foot frame with just ordinary cord, but when you come to a 49-foot frame you have to have regular cable.

Chairman Lanier: Have you had experience with that?

Mr. Scott: Yes, sir. The cable is the only thing I have found yet that will do for a long frame.

A. W. Faris, Overseer Spinning, No. 4 Mill, Erwin Cotton Mills Company, Durham: I don't think there is any comparison between the old method and the new system for accuracy. We do have an overhauling system for leveling and lining a spinning frame, and I don't think it can be improved upon for accuracy. In fact, it is almost foolproof.

OVERHAULING SYSTEM

Mr. Harden: I will describe that system as best I can. It does not use blocks, but has a system of weights and measures. I could not use them myself, and could not tell anyone else how to use them, because I never have overhauled. Each instrument is used for a certain purpose. They use a level to locate the points, to begin with, and don't use blocks of wood at all. They use a thing that slides along on this line and get the points from that. A wire is used, instead of cord. There must be twelve or fifteen different instruments in the outfit, and each has a different purpose. Apparently it is almost foolproof.

P. B. Parks, Jr., Superintendent, Mill No. 5, Erwin Cotton Mills Company, Erwin: As to the system we have been talking about with so much secrecy, there is really not so much to it. If I can find some chalk, I will draw a sketch of the outfit.

Mr. Mullen: While Mr. Parks is drawing that, I might say that the point is using steel wire and the tension on it to prevent any sag. There is a crank, I think, to crank up the wire, and a ratchet to hold it, so as to get extreme tension on that wire and hold it without any sagging.

Mr. Parks: There is a very, very rough sketch representing the side elevation of a frame, this being the spindle rail and this the steel roller. What do we want to keep straight about a frame? In the first place, the roller beam; in the second place, the steel roller; in the third place, the spindle rail. Let's say we have a frame which we are putting up for the first time. We put our roller beam up and put the spindle rail on it. It is not level yet, neither is it in line. So we take a wire and stretch a line, which I shall indicate with dots, because it is not a permanent part of the frame. That gives us a point at each end to fasten it to. One point is stationary. We get piano wire and stretch across there; that gives a line. We stretch another line here to get the level. We have an instrument that is designed to fit up against the roller beam. The top of that instrument has concentric circles. As it slides along the line, you can tell whether the frame is level. Then, after you have run the frame

for some time, and there has been settling, etc., you can level it again.

SYSTEM IS EFFICIENT

G. A. Davis: I should like to tell you of what experience we have had with leveling and lining equipment. We found some of our frames out in the middle as much as three inches; they had all kinds of curves and kinks in them. If a man had told me that, I would not have thought they would run. We rented the equipment and turned it over to our regular second hand in the mill. We have had very satisfactory results; we have used it on two different occasions.

Mr. Harden: I should like to add to what Mr. Parks put on the board, that there are two levels used in connection with it. They are made of aluminum, so they do not weigh much, and you slide them along.

Chairman: Those who have used this overhauling system and can indorse it, please hold up your hands. That is quite a number.

Mr. Faris: Has anybody used it who can not indorse it?

Chairman: Those who have used it and who can not indorse it, hold up your hands. (No response.) It looks as though it is a good thing.

REFLUTING AND RENECKING STEEL ROLLS

The next question for our consideration is this: "Does it pay to reflute or reneck steel rolls in the mill machine shop?"

I think it depends on the size of the plant and upon the equipment you have in your machine shop, etc.

Mr. Faris: In all my experience, I have never found a mill yet that did do it satisfactorily in the shop.

Mr. Vick: I was in one mill that had the best mechanic I ever saw, and that was the only place I saw renecking done satisfactorily. I have never been refluting done satisfactorily.

L. B. Crouch, Overseer Spinning, Mill No. 1, Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Roanoke Rapids: I have never seen renecking or refluting done satisfactorily. I think the size of the plant would determine it; in a large plant they might be able to do it satisfactorily. But I have never seen it done satisfactorily in a mill plant yet.

Mr. Tatum: Does it pay to have it done in a professional shop?

Mr. Crouch: It pays, because I have had some done that have run for fifteen or twenty years.

Chairman: Were they done in a Southern shop?

Mr. Crouch: Yes, sir.

J. B. Batton, Spinner, No. 2 Mill, Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Roanoke Rapids: We have had some renecked that gave satisfaction. They have run from four to six years.

Question: Did you do it in your shop or send them off?

Mr. Batton: Did it in the shop.

Mr. Tatum: The question was about the refluting.

Chairman: I don't know about the shops. I expect some of the shops have made as much progress in the last few years as the mills have made. I expect they are prepared to reneck and reflute. I have heard of a few that say they can raise the flutes and make them run all right. I don't know whether they can live up to that or not.

Mr. Harden here has something on that. I shall ask him to read it.

Mr. Harden: Mr. Philip has just handed me this. (Reads.)

"When the average mill is overhauling the spinning frames, they send the steel rolls which need refluting to a

commercial machine shop which is equipped with a refluting machine. After the firm puts the steel rolls through the refluting machine, they then put the rolls through a process of honing and polishing. This combined process will usually reduce the diameter of the steel rolls slightly. Oftentimes where spinners and section men have been allowed to carelessly cut thread laps off the rolls, thereby nicking and marking the rolls, the shop doing the repair work will further reduce the diameter of the rolls in their effort to 'work out' these defects. We have found as much as 25/1000-inch variation in the diameter of steel rolls.

"It is apparent, then, that a mill having this work done will in a few years have quite a variation in the diameter of their steel rolls; not only from frame to frame, but in sections of the steel rolls on the same frame.

"This is one explanation of the wide variation of yarn numbers in some mills. The writer was once called to inspect a spinning room of about 20,000 spindles where the roller covering bill was higher than that of another spinning room of 35,000 spindles, operated by the same management. The rolls were fluting the leather top rolls so badly that the cots would not last half the time they should. They had changed the diameter of the top rolls by using a different thickness of wool cloth, and had tried many other things, all to no avail.

"A micrometer reading revealed not only a wide variation in the diameter of sections of the rolls, but the shop doing the repair work had made an attempt to raise the flutes to the original diameter and in doing so had greatly reduced the cross-section of the flute, thereby leaving less flute surface for the leather top roll to rest on, and this caused the leather covering to be cut and fluted excessively.

RENECKING STEEL ROLLS

"The average size mill is not equipped to reneck rolls, and this is one of the largest items of cost in the upkeep of a spinning frame. Commercial shops charge from 65 cents to \$1 per joint. For case-hardened work, this would amount to about \$25 per frame. The gear ends need replacing on practically all rolls which are taken out for overhauling, and these cost \$1.25 each, or \$2.50 per frame.

"An average mechanic could do this work, with the proper equipment, at a substantial saving to the mill."

Chairman: Have you ever tried shifting your rollers from one side of the frame to another, so that you might have the sharp side of the flutes pulling in the right direction?

Member: I swapped a roll from the right to the left-hand side, with good results.

Chairman: Has anybody else tried that?

J. E. Moore, Superintendent, J. M. Odell Manufacturing Company, Bynum: I have done that, and found it quite a little improvement.

Mr. Lanier: Was it as good as having the roller rebuilt, Mr. Moore?

Mr. Moore: I would not think so, but it was better than it was before.

Chairman: Well, we will get back, then, to the renecking and refluting in the mill shop. Is there anybody present here who has had rollers renecked and refluted in their own shop?

Mr. Garner: Yes, sir; we reneck our rollers in our own shop, but we do not reflute them.

Mr. Boyd: We reneck ours, and they cause no trouble. It all depends on the mechanics.

Mr. Harden: We reneck ours, too. We have a good roller man there; we think he is about as good as they

have in the shops, so far as renecking is concerned. They have to use special metal.

Mr. Garner: How can you tell when rolls need refluting?

WHEN ROLLS NEED ATTENTION

Chairman: I think whenever the steel roller has worn long enough to become slick, and the flutes are not sharp any more and do not hold the stock and allow it to pull through and make uneven yarn, then that is the time you should have some work done on the steel rollers or should have some new steel rollers.

Mr. Crouch: I have had rollers that have been running for thirty-two years and that do not flute the top roller. Sometimes a new roller will flute as quickly as an old one. I have spent thirty-two years in a spinning room, and I know that.

Mr. D.: Any steel roller will flute the top roller if it is too sharp, whether it is old or new. I have had that experience and took them back and had them ground again.

Chairman: When they were ground again, did that reduce the diameter?

Mr. D.: Well, steel rollers will vary in diameter. Any steel roller will vary 25/1000. If one section is smaller than another, on the same steel roller, you will have trouble with your leather roller and will have inferior spinning lap on that particular roller.

Chairman: I think that is true. I had a frame on which they tried to raise the flutes a few years ago, and got them too sharp. They would cut not only the top roller but the stock. We had to take that out and send it back for them to work it over. They had to furnish us a new roller, because it was under size.

NUMBER OF BANDS PER WEEK

The next question is: "*How many bands should be used per week of 80 hours on 15,000 spindles, 29s yarn?*"

Mr. Byrd: That would depend right much on the material the band is made out of, and on the weight of the band, and also on the staple of the cotton.

Mr. Harden: He says he uses about one-inch cotton.

Chairman: Two elements have been brought in, the staple of the cotton and the weight of the band. Now, does the tension of these bands as put on have something to do with the length of their life? I am told that one concern has a little instrument to use in getting the tension of the band, and every band has the same tension when put on.

Please give us your experience about the number of band you use per thousand spindles on certain numbers of yarn.

Mr. Faris: The weather conditions have more to do with bands than anything else. A band will give good service only so long. It also depends upon whether it is a thread band or a roving band. It depends, too, on the size of the cylinder and the speed of the cylinder and the size of the whirl. But old man weather has more to do with it than anything else. We do not try to make our bands last longer than they are giving good service. We try to go around once a week and see that the band is giving proper service. If it is not, it is cut off. For that reason, the number of bands we use is so high that I am not going to tell you what it is.

Question: How do you tell whether your band is tight enough or not? Do you just feel it?

Mr. Faris: I have been in a spinning room around thirty years. I test more by the results than by anything else. You can test anything by the results. I don't know how many million Ford cars there are in the United States. They are all just alike, but if you have one of

them, and you put your Ford out there with a million others, you can go out there and get in your car; you just know it is yours, though it is out there with a million others. How you know it I don't know. So I have been in a spinning room about all my life, and I can just walk around and tell. Unless you have been in there a long time, it would be hard for me to tell you how I do it.

FACTORS THAT AFFECT LIFE OF BANDS

S. H. Buchanan, Carder and Spinner, Oxford Cotton Mill, Oxford: The band boy has a great part in controlling the band, as to how long it runs. On the other hand, the size of the band and weight of the band for your whirl has another great part in it, and the condition of your spindle and the condition of your bolster, and, as Mr. Faris said, the cylinder. Mr. Faris, of course, has a large cylinder and is going to use more bands than for a smaller cylinder. I think for a small cylinder, under good conditions—just as modern conditions as you can keep the machine in, and with a good band boy, 550 to 600 bands would be a good average for eighty hours. That would give you only about seven or eight bands per hour. That is under good conditions, which all of us do not have, and we have to allow a little bit. We all have a part in it; I think the superintendent and overseer have as large a part as the band boy.

Chairman: We find we have gotten better service since we have used a heavier band.

Mr. E.: Let's get some figures.

Mr. Harden: For about 50,000 spindles we use a little better than 100 bands a week per 1,000 spindles on 80 hours. That is 6,500 bands. We do not like to boast of that, because we think we use a lot of them. We use a little better than 100 bands on about 50,000 spindles.

Chairman: That means your bands are changed about every seven to eight weeks.

Mr. Scott: On 27,000 spindles, in a six-months' extensive test, we used a fraction over .9 bands per 1,000 spindles per hour, at 7,000 revolutions, on 1½-inch whirl, 8-inch cylinder, which is very nearly one band per 1,000 spindles per hour in a six-months' extensive test. I think that test ran from March on through the spring and summer and part of the fall, so the weather conditions were somewhat equalized. We tie with a flat knot.

The discussion on weaving will be published next week.

Attendance At Eastern Carolina Meeting

Among those who registered for the meeting were:

- Agner, A. L., Overseer Weaving, Erwin Mills Nos. 1 and 4, West Durham.
- Aiken, B. F., Overseer Carding, Erwin Mills No. 5, Erwin.
- Atkins, E. G., Overseer Weaving, Erwin Mills No. 4, West Durham.
- Batton, J. B., Spinner, Rosemary Mfg. Co. No. 2, Roanoke Rapids.
- Beaver, J. L., Overseer Weaving, Pilot Mills, Raleigh.
- Bostic, G. T., Supt., Rockfish Mills, Inc., Hope Mills.
- Bradford, J. B., Weaver, Martinsville Mill, Martinsville, Va.
- Bright, M. J., Supt., Durham Hosiery Mills No. 6, Durham.
- Buchanan, S. H., Carding and Spinning, Oxford Cotton Mill, Oxford.
- Byrd, W. T., Carder, Erwin Mills No. 1, West Durham.
- Carr, V. H., Overseer, Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro.
- Cates, C. C., Overseer Carding and Spinning, Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton.

(Continued on Page 29)

PERSONAL NEWS

W. L. Phillips, of Thomson, Ga., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Riverside Mills, Augusta, Ga.

John W. Long has resigned as superintendent of the Hampton Spinning Mills, Hawthorne and Hampton units, and has accepted a similar position with the Goldberg Mills, in Gaston County, and will make his home in Gastonia.

Curran S. Easley, Box 755, Greenville, S. C., is now selling agent for North and South Carolina for the Belger Company. Fred P. Brooks, Box 941, Atlanta, Ga., is sales agent for Georgia, Alabama and southern Tennessee.

B. G. Woodham, Clemson textile school graduate of 1921, has resigned his position with the Precision Gear & Machine Co., of Charlotte, N. C., to become assistant superintendent of the Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford, N. C.

Thomas H. Wall, of Lancaster, S. C., is now representing the Slip-Not Belting Corporation, of Kingsport, Tenn., in part of North Carolina and Virginia. Mr. Wall has been until recently associated with C. A. Burgess, of Greenville, S. C., manufacturers' agent, covering the textile trade in Georgia and Alabama. He is the son of W. E. Wall, who is connected with the Lancaster plant of the Springs Cotton Mills.

L. O. Pulliam has been appointed traveling representative for the Arco Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Pulliam will cover the lower part of North Carolina and all of South Carolina, and will make his headquarters in Gastonia. A. W. Wells, of Greensboro, N. C., who has been connected with Arco for about 20 years, will continue to represent the company in North Carolina. Mr. Pulliam represented DuPont in the South for a number of years and is well known throughout the industry in this section.

F. H. Bishop Retires

Frederick H. Bishop, vice-president of the Universal Winding Company, and for a long term of years one of the most prominent textile machinery men in America, has retired from active service. The 85-year-old veteran of the Civil War had served with the company since its beginning. He began work shortly after the Civil War, after serving as one of the youngest soldiers in the Union Army.

Mr. Bishop was active in the development of modern automatic winding machinery and was particularly successful in sales work. He traveled extensively in textile field and is personally known to many mill men, both East and South.

As one of the founders of the International Textile Exposition, which conducted textile machinery exhibitions in Boston for many years, he had a very active part in the success of the shows.

Mr. Bishop has been continually interested in G. A. R. activities and is today State Commander in Massachusetts.

One of the pioneers in New England's textile machinery business, Mr. Bishop retires with perhaps the longest record of continuous service in this field of any man now living.

State College Style Show

Miss Elizabeth Lewis, of Clifton, Arizona, a student at Meredith College, won the grand prize at the 1934 State College Style Show which was conducted at Raleigh on April 26th by the Textile School of North Carolina State College, in co-operation with the Home Economics Departments of Catawba, Elon, Flora Macdonald, Louisburg, Meredith, Peace, Queens-Chicora, St. Mary's, and the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina. Miss Lewis took a green, yellow and white plaid gingham, had it cravanetted by the Cravanette Company of the United States at Hoboken, N. J., and then made a beautiful raincoat and umbrella from the goods. Her black galoshes were also trimmed with the cravanetted material. Miss Lewis' outfit reflected the excellent training which she has received in the Home Economics Department of Meredith College, an institution that has won the grand prize in State College Style Shows for six consecutive years. The fabric which Miss Lewis used



First prize winners at the State College Style Show by the Textile School, in co-operation with the Home Economics Departments of Catawba, Elon, Flora Macdonald, Louisburg, Meredith, Peace, Queens-Chicora, St. Mary's, and the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina.

Reading from Left to Right—Maria Tucker, Raleigh, N. C.; Mildred Brown, Charlotte, N. C.; Evelyn Sharp, Greensboro, N. C.; Fannie Stokes, Hanover, Pa.; Elizabeth Lewis (Grand Prize), Clifton, Ariz.; Celia Ellis, Star, N. C.; Clara Fussell, Scots Hill, N. C.; Lucille Shearon, Bunn, N. C.; Marguerite Harris, Macon, N. C.; Joyce Wilcox, Clearwater, Fla.

was designed and woven in the Textile School by Fred A. Thomas, Jr., of High Point, and M. A. Rhyne, of Kings Mountain, both of whom are members of this year's graduation class.

During the past seven years the Textile School has contributed more than 5,000 yards of fabrics, designed and woven by Textile students, to Style Show participants, in its efforts to increase the popularity of cotton and rayon products.

This year 103 young ladies representing the nine colleges listed above, modeled swagger suits, sport suits, beach dresses, school dresses, evening dresses, tennis costumes and other garments which they had made as a part of their classwork from fabrics designed and woven in the Textile School by State College students.

The valuable prizes awarded to the young ladies were contributed by Raleigh business firms and North Carolina and Virginia manufacturing plants where State College Textile graduates are filling responsible positions.

Production Control*

By B. B. Gossett

Chairman Plant Extension Committee Cotton Textile Code Authority

LET me emphasize that the problem in the textile industry is really one of control of overcapacity rather than control of production. In fact, the term overproduction so far as manufacturing activity is concerned, is largely an imaginary one when considered from the long-time viewpoint. Manufacturers can not and do not indefinitely produce more than the market absorbs. If such were the case, their resources would soon be exhausted by being converted into huge and unsaleable inventories of completed materials. Excess capacity, however, and the resultant ever present threat of momentary overproduction, is what brought about the ruinous losses for the cotton textile industry prior to the establishment of the cotton textile code. There was a situation whereby, due to excess capacity, the industry might, and in fact actually did, whenever the market looked favorable, produce more goods than could be sold at anything other than distress prices. As such situations recurred, prices would fall to points where the losses were so great that many mills economized by shutting down until the accumulation of surplus goods had been absorbed and until prices had reached the point where it seemed that resumption of operation was warranted. This condition was persistent and it resulted in peaks of temporary overactivity always followed by valleys of inactivity and unemployment.

OVERCAPACITY DESTROYS FAIR COMPETITION

A marked overcapacity in an industry is destructive of fair competition in that industry. Where the productive capacity of an industry is reasonably in balance with the consumptive demand, there exist conditions for normal and fair competition. Buyers are competing actively among themselves to obtain their requirements; sellers are competing actively among themselves to dispose of their products. It is essential to the protective functioning of the competitive system that there be both this active competition among buyers and active competition among sellers. The system breaks down when the reasonable balance of this duality of active competition is lost or destroyed. Such balance is destroyed when there is an overhanging overcapacity in an industry. In that situation, there is an acute pressure on each unit in an industry to seek as large a share as possible of the inadequate demand for consumption. The overhead based on capacity runs on. There is not enough business to keep all busy and the pressure to reduce overhead by volume drives the seller into panic selling, whereas the buyer, knowing the overcapacity and everpresent threat of overproduction, holds off in the knowledge that his demands can be amply satisfied and on his own terms whenever he gets ready to buy.

EFFECTS OF OVERCAPACITY

The destructive results of such a situation are obvious. Even the wage earner is adversely affected because there is usually a steady pressure for lower wages in order to make it possible to name lower prices in the hope of attracting sufficient business to keep the plant in opera-

tion. Naturally, under such conditions, the working capital of the weaker mills is rapidly exhausted and many of them are forced into liquidation or bankruptcy. Unfortunately in such situations, the factory and machines are not destroyed—they merely afford a temptation for others to buy them in at a low figure and to increase the unfair and destructive competition by operating them at fixed charges that are far less than those which are properly attributable to the amount of capital originally involved.

No individual concern, no matter how clearly it saw the devastating effects of what was taking place, could do anything about it. Long before NRA, however, and long before the collapse of 1929, the leaders of our industry through the Cotton-Textile Institute, had been insistently focusing attention upon these evils by means of comprehensive statistical information and the cultivation of informative cost methods. Basing its proposal on such foundations, the Institute recommended to the mills that they should individually and voluntarily avoid operating schedules in excess of 55 hours on day shifts and, since many mills were engaged in night operation, of 50 hours on the night shift.

CORRECTING OVERCAPACITY

The method of correcting overcapacity in the industry is a simple one. Employers are prohibited from operating productive machinery for more than two shifts of 40 hours each per week. Subject to this maximum limit, the Code Authority may recommend to the administrator such temporary changes in operating schedules for the entire industry or for any particular group or groups in the industry as may seem necessary to preserve a balance of productive activity with consumptive requirements.

As a result of the 80-hour week in cotton textile mills there is now a limit on the volume of orders that the former three-shift runners can accept; employment has been spread; the excessive over-capacity has been measurably reduced; small units are being better protected; surplus stocks have not increased alarmingly; and no improper burden has been placed upon the consumer. The industry is getting back the dollars which it puts into the production of goods and in the main, something for depreciation, and in some branches, something for interest on investment.

SMALL COMPANIES BENEFITED

The small enterprise, and, as previously stated, our industry for the most part is made up of small enterprises, has been particularly benefited as a result of this machine hour provision. It is the larger units that have had to make sacrifices. This is particularly true in the case of certain integrated units spinning and weaving their own cloth which is put through further processes by them before it reaches the market. The limitation of machine hours meant the shortening of hours for these mills whose two-shift and three-shift operation very materially exceeded the 80-hour limitation. At times, some of these units have been obliged to buy their yarn or grey goods from other mills. It also meant some shifting of employees from plants engaged in three-shift operations to other plants, but the reduction in working hours,

*Abstract of address before Annual Meeting, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, May 2.

as has been pointed out, so increased the opportunity for employment that hardship to those employees making the shift was undoubtedly far less than if the industry and the country had continued on the downward course and opportunities for employment continued to narrow.

When the machine hour limitation was introduced in the code the necessity was realized of devising some means of restraining the natural impulse of some mills, hitherto running continuously or nearly so, to build additional plants; the necessity was also realized of discouraging the entrance of outside capital seeking to take advantage of the improved conditions hoped for as a result of the 80-hour restriction. If no such control were exercised it is easy to see that any beneficial effect of machine hour limitation would in time be nullified. The code, therefore, provides that when it is desired to install additional productive machinery, a certificate of permission must be obtained from the administrator. The procedure established for handling applications for additional machinery is that they shall be filed in the first instance with the Cotton-Textile Institute for consideration by the Code Authority. The Code Authority is charged with the responsibility of examining applications and making recommendations to the administrator with respect to the granting or withholding of certificates. Exception is made to this procedure in instances wherein the installation contemplates replacement of old machinery with other machinery or the balancing of existing equipment. The latter exception recognizes that many mills were thrown out of balance by the requirement that spindles, looms and other productive machinery be not allowed to run more than 80 hours. Where the installation involves replacement or balancing, no application need be made to the administrator, but the Code Authority feels that all mills planning to install productive machinery for any purpose whatever should communicate in advance with its Plant Extension Committee in order that no misunderstanding shall arise.

In this connection, let me say to our friends, the machinery builders, that this provision need not cause them any uneasiness. Our Code Authority is well aware that unless capital goods industries are permitted to enjoy their full share in industrial recovery the NRA cannot accomplish the purpose for which it was designed. This provision has by no means operated to curtail the production and sale of cotton mill machinery. On the contrary, the more stable condition in the industry has noticeably stimulated business in that line through expenditures undertaken to provide replacements, to balance operations, and to increase efficiency. With cost of production of cotton goods greatly increased, there is real incentive to effect economies in every possible way, and one definite opportunity for reduction in cost can be found in the replacement of old machinery with new and more effective types. There is no restriction whatever on preparatory machinery and other important equipment.

TEN MILLION FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Only recently a survey was completed by the Cotton Textile Code Authority which shows a potential outlay of \$100,000,000 for capital goods equipment by our industry during the next 18 months. These expenditures can be directly attributed to the control of overcapacity which has had a stimulating influence on our industry and is beginning to bring about a return of confidence on the part of mills and their bankers.

FLEXIBLE CONTROL

The machine hour limitation has also been criticised as highly inflexible. This is certainly not true in the cotton textile industry. Our code provides for flexible

adjustments of our machine hour limitation, up or down, as market conditions change in different branches of the industry and in administering this provision particular consideration has always been given to the special problems of the smaller mills.

To date the 80-hour limitation has left production much more than ample to take care of the demand in all branches of the industry. Those of you familiar with the Government reports are aware that millions of spindles in our industry are continuously idle. Even last August, when there was heavy pressure in our industry for production, five million spindles did not run at any time during that month.

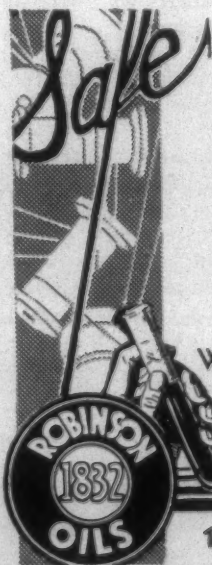
The textile industry makes no claim that its method of control of overcapacity is the cure-all for every industrial ill. We do claim, however, that it has worked in the cotton textile industry, which is now on the road to recovery largely because of this means of dealing with its major problem.

ADVANTAGES OF CONTROLLED PRODUCTION

Summing up, our method has shown itself to have the following advantages:

1. It is comparatively easy to administer. It virtually polices itself. Every mill is watching its next door neighbor. Most of them do not need to have their next door neighbor watch them, but all need to have that assurance in order to give confidence that the code is

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QUALITY

SERVICE

Southeastern Cottons, Inc., Meets at Sea Island Beach

By David Clark

I AM INDEBTED to Howard Coffin for another very enjoyable week-end spent at Sea Island, Ga., one of the most beautiful and interesting spots upon the American coast.

The annual meeting of the executives of the Southeastern Cottons, Inc., is to be held each spring at the Cloister Hotel, Sea Island, Ga., and this time quite a few guests were invited, and Mrs. Clark and I were fortunate enough to be included.

Leaving Charlotte, in my automobile, at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, we were met at Rockingham, N. C., by my brother, John W. Clark, president of the Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C., and his wife. He put his car in a garage at Rockingham and we began a rather uneventful trip of about 300 miles to Sea Island via Cheraw, Sumter and Savannah.

At Savannah, where we stopped for dinner that night, we met a number of mill men and guests who were on their way to Sea Island for the same meeting. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Craven, of Ramseur, N. C., and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Montcastle, of Lexington, N. C., and their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow McKay, of the same city.

All of them were spending the night at Savannah but we decided to drive to Sea Island that night and reached there about 10 o'clock.

The Cloister Hotel is beautifully located and is within sight of both the sound and the ocean.

The last of April finds most coast resorts with few guests but the popularity of the Cloister Hotel is attested by the fact that every room was taken during the meeting of the Southeastern Cottons, Inc., and many regular guests who arrived found that they could not be given accommodations.

The charm of surroundings, the historic background of the islands and the excellent food combined with unusually efficient management makes the Cloister Hotel a delightful place for a vacation. In July and August it is filled with vacationists from Atlanta and other Southern towns.

Among the guests who attracted interest while we were there was Gene Tunney, the former heavyweight champion, and his wife.

Friday morning was spent in surf bathing by most of those who arrived early and several suffered during the remainder of the trip by reason of sunburns. Several of the men, however, preferred golf, as there is an exceptionally fine golf course.

Friday afternoon was spent in visiting the old Spanish fort, the first home of General Oglethorpe, and the Country Club, which is located upon the farm which grew the first sea island cotton which was raised in America.

The growing of sea island long staple cotton spread up the coast almost to Charleston and was for many years very successful. The coming of the boll weevil so reduced the yield that the raising of long staple cotton became unprofitable.

Friday evening there was a buffet dinner at the Casino, which is located upon the ocean about three hundred yards from the Cloister Hotel.

During the dinner a chorus of shouts and cheers was heard and a group of girls, ten to fourteen years of age, dressed as pirates came running down the beach.

It was an organization known as the "Pirates of Brunswick and Sea Island," and when they arrived the leader announced "I am Blackbeard and these are my jolly rovers of the Spanish main."



Barbecue Lunch at Cabin Bluff Lodge

She then approached a New York banker and read the following verse:

By Gad, sir, I once bethought me a Pirate bold
And roamed these seas for treasure and gold.
But Pecora has made me a piker feel,
For the banker now spins fortune's wheel.
He has run up our flag of skull and bones,
Needs only our tools from Davey Jones.
I, Blackbeard's Spirit, come back to life
Now here present you my pistol and knife
And yield you, Sir, the right of command
In all that ruthless Wall Street band.
I salute you.

The banker was taken by surprise and gave a good imitation of the late Calvin Coolidge.

After the buffet dinner the guests were entertained by several boxing bouts between negroes, ending with a free-for-all which was very exciting.

At 10 o'clock Saturday morning all of the guests boarded the yacht Zapala, for a trip to Cabin Bluff Lodge, which is located on the coast very near the Florida line and is on a hunting preserve which is located between two rivers and has almost 60,000 acres.

During the visit last November, I was one of about twenty men who spent the night at Cabin Bluff Lodge and left before daylight the next morning to shoot wild turkeys. The only flaw in that visit was that W. B. Cole shot all the turkeys which were headed in my direction. If I get invited next November, I am going to see

that Bill Cole is sent to another section of the woods or gets lost in the darkness.

On our arrival at Cabin Bluff Lodge a delightful barbecue dinner was served. A negro woman who lives at Cabin Bluff prepares a mixture similar to Brunswick stew and it was greatly enjoyed. The woman says that she has never divulged the recipe to anyone except Mrs. Calvin Coolidge.

During the trip back we passed the ship Harpoon which Dick Reynolds, of Winston-Salem, N. C., owns and was bringing from Miami, Fla., to Sapelo Island upon which is located the home of Mr. Howard Coffin, one of the most beautiful in America.

On April 4th Dick Reynolds became 28 years of age, and under the terms of the will of his father, the founder of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, received an estate estimated by some at \$25,000,000.

One of his first acts was to lease for one year the home of Mr. Coffin on Sapelo Island and the yacht Zapala.

Saturday night the annual business meeting of the Southeastern Cottons, Inc., was held.

While I did not attend the meeting, I understand that a very satisfactory report was made and a dividend declared at the rate of 7 per cent upon the preferred stock and 4 per cent upon the common stock.

Those elected to the executive committee, with Howard Coffin as chairman, were: J. A. Chapman, Inman Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. B. Cole, Hannah-Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.; J. C. Evins, Clifton Manu-

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Group Attending Southeastern Cottons Meeting at Sea Island Beach

Front Row (Left to Right)—Billy Entwistle, A. W. Craven, J. C. Self, Rosser Smith, Howard Coffin, J. C. Self, Jr., Stanley Converse (white suit), Mrs. Woodrow McKay, Geo. W. Montcastle, Miss Bettie Davidson, Mrs. Glenn Ramsey, Mrs. R. E. Reeves and Mrs. Geo. P. Entwistle.

Second Row—J. C. Evins, Mrs. J. P. Turner, Mrs. Giles Wilson, Miss Helen Miller, Mrs. Clarence Watkins, Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. Stanley Converse, Hugh Comer, Mrs. Hugh Comer, John Bruner, Miss Rachael Bruner, Mrs. J. A. Chapman, Jr., Miss Elizabeth Cole, Mrs. W. H. Entwistle, Mrs. R. E. Benson, Mrs. John W. Clark, Mrs. H. T. Turnbull, Mrs. J. C. Self.

Third Row—Mrs. I. F. Craven (in black), Mrs. David Clark (seated), Mrs. Norman Boren, W. H. Entwistle, Robt. Cole, Mrs. Raymond Thompson (on post), Holmes Davis, R. E. Reeves, Geo. P. Entwistle, Mr. Goodhue, Mrs. C. E. Robinson, C. E. Robinson, Mrs. W. L. Jackson, Mrs. Geo. Montcastle, W. W. Stewart.

Fourth Row—W. L. Jackson, Mrs. Nelson Jackson, J. A. Chapman, Sr., J. A. Miller, Dr. J. P. Turner, Mrs. Robt. King, John W. Clark, Woodrow McKay, R. E. Benson, David Clark, Henry Tichenor, Donald Comer, H. F. Gibson, Holmes Davis, Jr., Elroy Curtis, H. T. Turnbull.

Back Row—Mrs. M. E. Woodrow, M. E. Woodrow, Mrs. W. F. Jeffers, W. F. Jeffers, I. F. Craven, Mrs. Elroy Curtis, Mrs. Donald Comer, W. B. Cole, John Matheson, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Margaret Cate, Robt. King, Norman Boren, Glen Ramsey.

Report on Textile Education

FOLLOWING an extended study of textile education in the United States, the Textile Foundation has published a report of its findings. The report was prepared by Frederick M. Feiker, who made the survey and the recommendations, with the assistance of the Textile Foundation's Educational Committee. The survey was made under direction of the special committee composed of the following: Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. E. C. Brooks, president N. C. State College; Robert E. Doherty, dean of the School of Engineering at Yale University.

The foreword of the report, in explaining its purpose, says:

"This inquiry into the specialized education for the training of men for the textile industry was undertaken at the direction of the Board of Directors of the Textile Foundation as a contribution to the answer to these questions: What types of trained men are needed for the industry? What are the requirements for their education? How do the present textile schools fulfill these needs, and what improvements can be suggested?"

"Under the general guidance of this committee and with the co-operation of the heads of the textile schools, and with the aid of leaders of the textile industry, graduates of the textile engineering schools, educators in other institutions, secretaries of textile trade organizations and editors of textile publications, this report represents the interpretation of the opinions of several hundred individuals.

"The advisory committee and the director of this study have sought to make this inquiry a report for action rather than a detailed analysis of all the factors that necessarily would have been studied if a longer time had been devoted to the total problem. It was deliberately decided, however, to make this report as simple and direct as possible and to rely upon those who have co-operated to make it, and those who will read it, to fill in the supporting data. It is hoped, however, that the report will not be accepted as an arbitrary statement of belief, but rather as the director's interpretation of a very complex educational problem and of his sympathetic understanding of the real accomplishments of the past and of the requirements for completely fulfilling the final recommendations.

"The textile industry has a right to be proud of its textile schools and of the contributions that they have made to the operating problems of the textile business. No educational procedure is ever settled. To fulfill its purpose, this report should be the beginning and not the end of a broad program to co-ordinate industry objectives with educational objectives."

THE REPORT RECOMMENDS

On the basis of the general background of the present educational facilities of the textile industry and in co-operation with the leaders of the industry, the report recommends a series of educational programs, as follows:

A—The establishment of five types of training for men in the textile industry. It is not assumed that all these types of training shall be provided by each of the present textile schools or that any of the present textile schools will find it desirable to undertake all these suggestions. They are presented with the idea that during the next five years an articulated educational plan can be devel-

oped for the textile industry, which will furnish men to meet the trends in the industry.

1. Vocational—evening or day schools, curricula arranged, for one, two or three-year certificate courses. In general, well done.

2. Courses in textile management and production methods—a development of the present textile manufacturing courses leading to a degree after four years.

3. A four-year degree course in chemistry and dyeing to be developed on the basis of the present courses with that name by adding the management and control viewpoint.

4. A four-year degree course needing special development and complete reconsideration for men entering fields of merchandising and marketing.

5. Post-graduate training for textile school graduates in the special fields of industrial management, the research problems in chemistry and physics and in the general marketing and sales phases of the textile business.

This is a field for graduate specialization either in present schools where adequate facilities and staff are available or in general engineering, agricultural or business schools depending upon the subject.

B—Specific suggestions and subjects on remaking present textile manufacturing courses into textile manufacturing management courses.

C—A plan and specific proposal to simplify, co-ordinate and standardize terminology, subjects and teaching materials of the general vocational part of the curricula called in this report "Textile Technique," with the object of gaining time for the presentation of other subjects.

D—Definite suggestions for teaching English, Economics, Marketing, Physics and Engineering subjects, resulting from interviews with instructors in present textile schools and with specialists in other universities and colleges.

E—The development and organization of a proposed one-year course in Textile Technique for graduates of general engineering or arts courses in other colleges, so that they may quickly gain a specialized knowledge of the textile industry.

F—A proposal for co-operative courses as a method for training men in textile mill management in localities in which the mill practice and the school theory can be co-ordinated.

G—A proposal for the advanced training of a small number of men selected from graduates of degree courses of textile schools, whose records give promise of their capabilities in such special fields as physical and chemical research into fibers, advanced engineering work, industrial management or merchandising and marketing. It is proposed that these men be given the opportunity to take advantage of the highly specialized training available in these fields.

H—A proposal to hold annual meetings of the directors of the schools to foster and promote the recommendations of this report.

I—The establishment of a follow-through plan divided into two parts:

1. A committee of directors and teachers on textile education objectives to report annually on progress made in carrying out the recommendations of this report.

2. A committee or a group of committees of textile

instructors to counsel and advise with a general staff consultant on three propositions: (a) the simplification and standardization of the courses in Textile Technique, (b) the development of teaching materials and teaching methods in courses in applied economics, merchandising and marketing, and related business subjects, (c) the development of present textile manufacturing and chemical engineering courses.

The report contains 47 pages and a large number of charts. Further extracts from it will be published in later issues.

Processing and Other Cotton Taxes Paid in March

Washington.—Processing and other cotton taxes as provided for in legislation effective August 1, 1933, collected during March, this year, totalled \$9,554,024, according to statistics made public by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Total collections for the period July 1st to the end of March amounted to \$113,440,098.40.

Of collections during March, \$9,081,033.80 was from processing tax; \$107,734.75 import compensating taxes; \$296,813.29 floor tax other dealers, and \$68,443.02 floor tax retail dealers.

Questions Processing Tax

Boston.—The constitutionality of the Federal processing tax on cotton was questioned by receivers for the Hoosac Mills Corporation, of New Bedford, North Adams, and Taunton, who appeared before Federal Judge Elisha H. Brewster for failure to pay \$81,694 in taxes.

John Lawrence, attorney for the receivers, charged that Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace was a "virtual dictator." He said the tax was "class legislation," and that it was a "price-raising scheme" which did not benefit the general public. The Government's action in compensating farmers for "plowing under" portions of their cotton crops was illegal, it was alleged.

Attorney Jerome M. Frank, general counsel for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; Attorney Robert M. Anderson, representing the attorney-general, and Attorney Savoy, tax expert, represented the Government.

They said the Government had collected several billion dollars in processing taxes on wheat, corn, hogs and cotton, and that farmers had benefited.

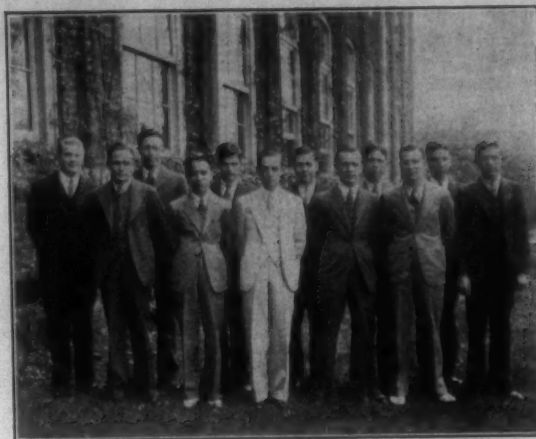
Defines Standard Method for Measuring Fabrics

Peter Van Horn, executive vice-president of the National Federation of Textiles, Inc., successor to the Silk Association of America, Saturday made public a ruling which defines a standard method of measuring silk and rayon fabrics. The ruling follows:

"A standard method of measurement consists of laying out the merchandise on a flat table not less than five yards in length, the edge of the goods to run straight with the edge of the table, without folds, the measurement to be made by any usual accurate method. A piece of goods not less than 60 yards in length shall be used for each test."

"This method was requested," said Mr. Van Horn, "by the adjusters group of the National Federation of Textiles, Inc., successor to the Silk Association of America. These are a group of technical experts who settle disputes over defective goods in the silk trade."

Mr. Van Horn also made public the following rulings



OFFICERS STUDENTS' TEXTILE EXPOSITION
TEXTILE SCHOOL, N. C. STATE COLLEGE

Reading Left to Right—R. L. Poovey, Statesville, Asst. Foreman of Designing; T. L. Richie, Gastonia, Foreman of Yarn Manufacture; H. D. Whitener, Gastonia, Asst. Foreman of Yarn Manufacture; D. A. Brannon, Rockingham, Foreman of Knitting; K. W. Horne, Mt. Gilead, Asst. Foreman of Weaving; E. L. Bolick, Hickory, Asst. Foreman of Knitting; W. A. Blackwood, Cooleemee, Asst. Supt.; G. T. Gardner, Grifton, Supt.; H. M. Foy, Jr., Mt. Airy, Foreman of Weaving; P. W. McCollum, Wentworth, Foreman of Designing; T. S. Blackwood, Cooleemee, Foreman of Dyeing; J. J. Griffith, Jr., Kernersville, Asst. Foreman of Dyeing.

also requested by the adjusters' group of the federation:

"In question of disputes between buyers and sellers involving claims for defective goods, all the goods in question must be examined as a basis for an allowance. No returns can be accepted and no allowance made on small pieces of goods cut from piece goods, whether within or without the metropolitan area. Neither previous agreement nor lump sum allowance can be made to cover the question of taking back small pieces of goods."

The following ruling was made by the adjusters' group for the guidance of its members:

"All claims for adjustments must be confirmed in writing by the buyer at the time adjustment is made."

Hosiery Mills May Cut Output

With most hosiery mills operating on a schedule of 40 hours and with the demand for their products not so great as the production, there is a strong possibility that working hours for the mills will be curtailed in the near future, Taylor R. Durham, executive secretary of the Southern Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, said.

The industry's code authority is now working on a plan of curtailment which will be submitted to the manufacturers in the near future. At the recent industry conference held in Philadelphia, which was attended by Mr. Durham and a number of Southern hosiery men, it was pointed out that the 40-hour schedule is resulting in production of more stock than is being sold. As a result, the price is decreasing, and hose are being offered by some of the Eastern manufacturers at a smaller price than Southern manufacturers are able to quote.

Several plans for curtailment are being considered, and manufacturers will be asked to state the plan which they think is best for themselves and the industry as a whole.

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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How Much Cotton?

WITHIN the past few weeks there have been several private estimates of the 1934 cotton acreage and they seem to be centering around 29,200,000 acres to be planted. The usual abandonment is 3%, but allowing only 2% this year the acreage to be harvested will be 28,600,000.

As we can only judge the yield of this year by records of the past, the following table will be found interesting.

Year	Lb. Lint Per Acre	Bales Per Acre	Would produce this year	State	Decrease %	Indications 1934	Planted 1933
1926 yield	181.9	.381	10,893,000 bales				
1927 "	154.5	.323	9,238,000 "	Virginia	22	59	76
1928 "	152.9	.320	9,152,000 "	North Carolina	31	910	1,319
1929 "	155.0	.324	9,266,000 "	South Carolina	29	1,287	1,813
1930 "	147.7	.309	8,737,000 "	Georgia	33	1,913	2,855
1931 "	200.1	.419	11,983,000 "	Florida	21	96	121
1932 "	162.1	.339	9,695,000 "	Missouri	20	364	458
1933 "	208.0	.435	12,441,000 "	Tennessee	22	907	1,163

American Cotton Crops According To The Census Bureau

lbs. gross, excluding linters)		(000's omitted)											(Production in bales of 500 Bankhead Allotment)			
State	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	Allotment				
Alabama	586	985	1,356	1,497	1,192	1,109	1,341	1,473	1,419	948	950	857				
Arizona	77	107	118	122	91	149	152	155	115	69	81	87				
Arkansas	627	1,097	1,604	1,547	999	1,245	1,434	874	1,906	1,326	1,006	916				
California	54	77	121	131	91	172	258	263	176	129	191	136				
Florida	12	18	38	31	16	19	28	50	43	15	29	22				
Georgia	588	1,003	1,163	1,496	1,100	1,029	1,342	1,592	1,392	854	1,090	868				
Louisiana	367	492	910	829	548	690	808	714	899	610	469	509				
Mississippi	603	1,098	1,990	1,887	1,355	1,474	1,915	1,464	1,761	1,179	1,130	1,067				
Missouri	120	189	294	217	114	146	219	150	288	306	223	153				
New Mexico	27	55	64	71	65	83	88	98	98	69	53	55				
North Carolina	1,020	825	1,101	1,212	861	836	747	774	756	663	684	540				
Oklahoma	655	1,510	1,691	1,772	1,037	1,204	1,142	853	1,261	1,083	1,224	761				
South Carolina	770	806	888	1,008	730	726	830	1,000	1,004	716	723	601				
Tennessee	227	356	517	451	359	429	515	376	594	480	380	326				
Texas	4,342	4,951	4,165	5,630	4,356	5,109	3,941	4,039	5,322	4,501	4,190	3,059				
Virginia	50	38	52	51	30	43	47	41	42	31	39	29				
*Other States	6	12	23	16	6	6	8	6	11	14	10	10				
Total Crop	10,139	13,627	16,103	17,977	12,956	14,477	14,824	13,931	17,095	13,001	12,660	10,000				
*Including Illinois, Kansas and Kentucky.																

It shows how much can be produced in 1934 with 28,600,000 acres, at the yield per acre of each of the recent years.

The table at the bottom of this page gives the cotton production of the several States during recent years and the number of bales allocated to each State under the Bankhead Cotton Control Law.

Each State is given a definite allocation which is the maximum amount of tax free cotton for that State, and should the yield in one or several States fall below the amount allocated, it can not be made up by other States. Should unfavorable weather in the Eastern States so that they did not upon their reduced acreage raise the number of bales allowed under the Bankhead Law, not even a bumper crop in Texas could supply their deficient and the amount of tax free cotton would be less than 10,000,000 bales, in fact, the failure of any one State to raise its quota will reduce the maximum crop to less than 10,000,000 bales.

It is true that a farmer can raise cotton in excess of his allotment and have same ginned but the record of the excess cotton will be at the gin and if he ever sells the cotton without paying the tax he will be subject to the penalty.

The Fairchild organization states that the present intention of the farmers is to plant 29,679,000 acres and make the following comparison with 1933:

State	Decrease %	Indications 1934	Planted 1933
Alabama	33	2,175	3,246
Mississippi	33	2,607	3,891
Louisiana	30	1,226	1,751
Texas	26	11,850	16,014
Oklahoma	22	3,219	4,128
Arkansas	25	2,695	3,593
New Mexico	22	96	123
Arizona	25	103	137
California	28	160	222
Others	12	19	35
U. S.	27.5	29,679	40,929

All of the above information is offered as the basis upon which to study the possibilities of the 1934 cotton crop.

There is, as yet, no assurance that the acreage planted will be above 29,000,000 and the weather during the growing season will prove to be a vital factor in the ultimate production.

After three years of exceptional weather the law of averages would indicate that another such season can not be expected but it is possible.

Increased Retail Sales

SALES of Sears, Roebuck & Co., for the four weeks ended April 23rd, the third period of the fiscal year, totalled \$23,731,274, an increase of \$5,211,666, or 28.1 per cent, over the \$18,519,608 for the corresponding period in 1933, the company reported Friday.

The strength of the present situation is in the continuation of public buying as is indicated by retail sales.

Many reports indicate that retail trade in some sections has been held back by unfavorable weather. With the coming of more seasonal weather, a further increase should develop.

A Brilliant Statement

WE notice the following brilliant (?) editorial:

"Twelve-year-old Durham girl lost in the heart of Chapel Hill" ought to give David Clark some sort of new material to work on.—*Greensboro Daily News*.

The alma mater which the editor of the *Greensboro Daily News* defends so eloquently, even when it entertained a negro who had said that there was no such thing as a Southern gentleman, ought to feel proud of this brilliant tid bit of editorial work by one of its loyal sons.

David Clark has asserted and proved that a small group of professors at the University of North Carolina have been interested in promoting communism and socialism.

A small girl gets lost in Chapel Hill and the brilliant editor of the *Greensboro Daily News* sees a connection.

We regret that our slow thinking brain will not allow us to following the chain of thought of the editor who wrote the above but know that only a brilliant mind could put in words such a masterpiece of thought.

No Disarmament in Moscow

WE note the following among the May Day dispatches:

In Moscow, the red army corps which constitutes the garrison of the capital led a parade of citizens who cheered the sight of 600 tanks and more than 500 airplanes roaring before them.

While the communists and their friends, the professors, work incessantly to get the United States to disarm, a steady increase in fighting equipment goes on in Russia which has already established the greatest army in the world.

We have yet to note any suggestion by a communist or professor, relative to the advisability of disarmament in Russia.

An Appropriate Selection

Now that Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina has accepted membership on the advisory council of the Anglo-American Institute of the First Moscow University, along with 21 other distinguished college presidents and educators, including Dr. Harry W. Chase, former president of U. N. C.—what better evidence does David Clark want?—*Charlotte Observer*.

We can, at least, say that we do not believe that the Soviet Union went around hunting for unfriendly persons when selecting advisors for the University of Moscow. Dr. Odum can probably give them some good pointers.

Wool Goods Feel Competition

MANUFACTURERS of white coatings for women are feeling the competition of cotton goods seriously. A type of cotton called a waffle weave and another called a tweed honeycomb weave, in white and colored yarns, have become popular in the fashion world and have been selling briskly. They can be offered at 85c a yard, while wool goods of desirable qualities cost not less than \$1.30. The new cotton coatings are made in many cases from slub yarns and can be dyed in attractive colorings to harmonize with the popular prints of the season.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

*"Schachner Belting Makes a Good
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eliminates glare!



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To North and South
Established 1904.**

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W. T. Smith

Providence, R. I.
James Warr

MILL NEWS ITEMS

GREENWOOD, S. C.—The Emerald Hosiery Mills, Inc., was incorporated to manufacture hosiery. Capital stock was given as \$10,000, with E. E. White, president; B. O. White, vice-president, and A. R. Headen, secretary and treasurer of the firm.

CLAYTON, N. C.—The Claytex Mills, Inc., has purchased the Clayton Cotton Mills, which it had operated under a lease for two years, it was revealed here Friday. R. L. Huffines, Jr., will be president and MacDonald Dixon, vice-president in charge of manufacturing.

FAIRFAX, ALA.—The West Point Manufacturing Company is constructing twelve dwellings at the unit of the company here, which will cost approximately \$15,000. At the unit of the West Point Manufacturing Company at Langdale, Ala., an 18-room apartment house will be constructed. Nine new dwellings are being constructed at the Lanett, Ala., unit.

CHERRYVILLE, N. C.—Operations are to be started as soon as possible by the Gaston Processing and Manufacturing Company, which has leased the plant of the Gaston Manufacturing Company, as noted last week. The mill has been closed for four years.

John A. Baugh, Jr., former agent, and O. G. Morehead, former superintendent of the Loray plant of Manville-Jenckes Company, Gastonia, are in charge of the new company.

MONTEZUMA, GA.—In a statement of the condition of the Montezuma Knitting Mill, R. C. Collier, president of the mill, stated that it was operating full time, with a full force of operatives, and that the output from the mill was already sold for the year. This industry includes equipment for the manufacture of men's and boys' underwear, with a department for bleaching, and employs several hundred operatives.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Two subsistence homestead projects for South Carolina textile communities were made known from Washington.

At Taylors, within a short distance from Southern Bleachery, 40 houses will be constructed, the entire project costing \$110,000. At LaFrance, in Anderson County, 20 houses will be constructed and \$52,000 will be expended.

This is a project of the Government to devise ways and means of encouraging industrial workers to raise their own garden produce, and otherwise to encourage the back-to-the-farm movement.

BELMONT, N. C.—The annual meetings of stockholders of the Chronicle Mill and stockholders of the National Yarn Company were held Thursday afternoon here.

The election of old officers was a feature of the sessions. The officers of the Chronicle Mill are: President, A. C. Lineberger; vice-president, S. P. Stowe; secretary-treasurer, R. L. Stowe, and in addition to these, J. Q. Hall and Paul C. Rhyne are directors.

Officers of the National Yarn Company are: A. C. Lineberger, president; S. P. Stowe, vice-president; R. L. Stowe, secretary-treasurer. Additional directors are R. B. Suggs, J. W. Stowe, J. W. Hastings and Paul C. Rhyne.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

KINSTON, N. C.—The Chesterfield Yarn Mills of Kinston have been granted a charter by Secretary of State Stacey W. Wade at Raleigh, with 1,000 shares no par value capital stock, with three shares subscribed by R. C. Jamison, Edwina Williams Jamison and M. M. Murphy, all of Salisbury, N. C.

RICHMOND, VA.—Excavation work for the new five million dollar unit of the Spruance plant of the Du Pont Rayon Company, at Amthill, which has just been started, is expected to be completed in a few weeks. It is planned to start actual construction promptly after that work is completed. Two main buildings and several small ones are included in the expansion plans.

Capacity of the plant will be increased approximately 50 per cent by the new unit, it is stated. Erection of the unit will necessitate changes in the plans for Richmond's proposed deep water terminal in order to protect the plant's water supply. These changes call for a relocation of the wharves and the freight classification yard.

WAYNESBORO, VA.—Officers and directors of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Du Pont Rayon Company and Du Pont Cellophane Company held a meeting and inspection tour of the plant here.

In the party were Charles J. Gillet, of the French Comptoir des Textiles Artificiels, and H. L. Blum, of United Piece Dye Works, both directors of Du Pont Rayon.

The party also included F. S. McGregor, general manager of the Acele division; B. Echols, W. F. Harrington, Maxwell Moore, W. S. Carpenter, Jr., Leonard A. Yerkes, president of Du Pont Rayon; J. Thompson Brown, B. M. May, vice-president, Du Pont Rayon; Fin Sparre, F. G. Hess, Howard J. White, general manager viscose process department; James Denham, assistant manager viscose department; J. E. Hatt, T. L. Hines, M. du Pont Lee, E. K. Gladding and C. M. Albright.

Mills Get RFC Loans

Washington.—Industrial loans aggregating \$2,900,000 have been made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to three concerns engaged in textile operations, through the Textile Industry Mortgage Corporation of New York City, it was made known here by Jesse H. Jones, the board's chairman.

The three loans, which automatically set the Textile Industry Mortgage Corporation up as a borrowing institution, are to be distributed as follows: H. R. Mallinson Co., New York, \$500,000; United States Finishing Co., Providence, R. I., \$1,400,000, and the Botany Worsted Mills, Passaic, N. Y., 1 million dollars.

Under the law the approval of three industrial loans automatically gives approval to the mortgage company through which loans are solicited. Thus the Textile Industry Mortgage Corporation is officially approved as a vehicle through which further loans may be made for industrial purposes.

The officers of the new loan company are as follows: Joseph Maxwell, New York Trust Co., president; John McGuire, of the Textile Banking Co., vice-president, and Snelson Chesney, of the Textile Banking Co., secretary.



Stanley Eversafe -- the name of a better Bale Tie System

Even the most critical executive cannot help admitting the logic of changing to Stanley Eversafe in view of advantages like these:

1. Stanley DS Seals make stronger joints than any other type of seals.
2. ROUND SAFETY EDGES AND ENDS ON STANLEY EVERSAFE PREVENT CUTS AND SCRATCHES AND SPEED UP BALING OPERATIONS.
3. STANLEY EVERSAFE TIES "COILED DOUBLE" SAVE JUST HALF THE TIME IN UNCOILING AND MEASURING.
4. The Satin Finish on Stanley Eversafe gives you smooth, clean ties to work with.
5. Made of Stanley Steel, Stanley Eversafe Ties are of uniform gauge and tensile strength to insure the greatest efficiency.

Let us prove to you these statements

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Atlanta Office:

The Stanley Works Sales Co.
552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Carolinas Representative:

Horace E. Black
P. O. Box 424 Charlotte, N. C.

Many minor cuts, digs and scratches, generally unreported, slow up tying operations. Round Safety Edges and Ends on Stanley Eversafe Ties prevent such injuries and speed up operations.

Your Firm's Name, Trade Name, Trade Mark, Slogan, Warnings and Special Designs can be had printed continuously on Stanley Colorgraph Ties.

Stanley EVERSAFE Bale Ties and Seals

Southeastern Cottons, Inc., Meet at Sea Island Beach

(Continued from Page 13)

facturing Company, Clifton, S. C.; Alfred Moore, Jackson Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; John Porter, Steele Mills, Rockingham, N. C.; Elliott Springs, Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.; Henry Tichenor, Walton County Mills, Monroe, Ga.; George Montcastle, Lexington, N. C.; Elroy Curtis, president, and Richard Reeves, secretary, Southeastern Cottons, Inc.

Among the mill men and guests attending the meeting of the Southeastern Cottons, Inc., at Sea Island, Ga., were:

Howard E. Coffin; Mr. and Mrs. Elroy Curtis; W. W. Stewart; R. E. Reeves; R. E. Benson; F. W. Jeffers;

Kay; Rosser J. Smith; H. F. Gibson; Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Turnbull; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Entwistle; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Entwistle; W. H. Entwistle, Jr.; Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Turner; Holmes Davis; Holmes Davis, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Clark; Mr. and Mrs. David Clark.

Master Mechanics Meeting

A large number of master mechanics and engineers are expected to attend the meeting of the Master Mechanics Division of the Southern Textile Association, to be held at the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, May 12th. The meeting will open at 10 a. m.

A talk on the efficient use of fuel will be made by E. M. Williams, of the Clinchfield Coal Company. A talk on short center drives will probably also be on the program.

Textile Shop Expands Facilities

The Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C., has just installed a complete machine shop in connection with their sheet metal and specialty shop and are now equipped to do all kinds of repair work, including the installation of positive drives on slashers and slasher insulation.

J. P. Stevens Takes Over Page-Thomaston Sales

J. P. Stevens & Co., dry goods commission merchants, have taken over the sales agency of the Peerless Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga., manufacturers of the Page & Thomaston sheets, sheetings and pillow cases. The plant was one of the first in the South to equip fully for the economical production of this type of merchandise and has always offered a desirable quality of goods that have come to have a secure place in the trade.

Sidney S. Paine, well known textile engineer of Greensboro, N. C., has been elected president of the Greensboro Rotary Club.

R. J. Brown recently entered his new duties as superintendent of the Alabama Mills, Inc., Jaster, Ala.

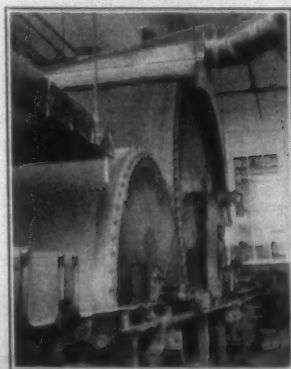
Houston Harris, who has a responsible position with the Holt Plaid Mills, Burlington, N. C., was recently married to Miss Esther Moore, of Clayton, N. C.

A. S. Griffith, formerly overseer spinning, spooling and twisting at the Cherry Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala., now has a position as overseer twisting, winding and packing at the Walcott and Campbell Spinning Mills, Gulfport, Miss.



Pirate Club

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TVA Electricity Cuts Mill's Bill 40%

As an illustration of the advantages of cheap Government-generated electricity, David E. Lilienthal, power director of the Tennessee Valley authority, with headquarters in Knoxville, Tenn., cites the case of Tupelo Cotton Mill. Tupelo, Miss., was the first town to get TVA electricity from Muscle Shoals.

"Perhaps the major industry in Tupelo is cotton milling," says Mr. Lilienthal. "I have here a statement of the Tupelo Cotton Mill's bills for January and for March, this year. In January, under the old rate, the Tupelo Cotton Mill paid \$3,181, while for March, under the new TVA rate, the billing was \$1,896, or a decrease of \$1,284. While the bill for March power used by this mill was 40.4 per cent less, the mill in the same period consumed 26 per cent more power."

Mr. Lilienthal gave the illustration during an address to the Tennessee Valley Institute. He added: "The significance of such figures in textile manufacturing is clear." He said he was informed that the power costs in Southern textile mills operating under code requirements range from about 10 to 15 per cent of all manufacturing costs, including plant overhead, but excluding cost of raw materials, depreciation charges and Federal taxes. "With this in mind it is easily seen what an important cost factor power rates can be in the South."

Labels Must Be Applied On All Cotton Garments

In a statement issued by Col. R. B. Paddock, executive director of the Cotton Garment Code Authority, will declare that on and after May 1st all garments that are manufactured under the code of fair competition of the cotton garment industry must bear the label issued by the Cotton Garment Code Authority in order to indicate to purchasers of garments the conditions under which they were manufactured.

A total of over 40,000,000 stock identification stickers to be attached to garments that were on hand prior to May 1, 1934, have also been sent to manufacturers, retailers and jobbers.

In order that a manufacturer may receive labels it is required that he sign a certificate of compliance, that is, to no manufacturer that has not certified that he is complying with all the provisions of the code of fair competition, and the cotton garment industry, will labels be issued.

Over a period of six days from April 24th through Monday, April 30th, over 75,000,000 labels were issued to manufacturers in respectively forty-two States of the country. Stocks can be secured by jobbers, other distributors and retailers from the Cotton Garment Code Authority, 44 Worth street.

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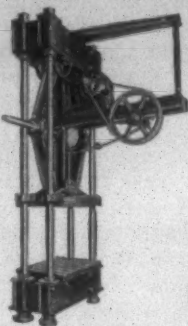
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Textile Men to Defend 40-Hour Work Week

A VIGOROUS effort for maintenance of the 40-hour employment provision of the cotton textile code will get under way this week and both labor and the code authority are prepared for a finish fight which should bring final settlement of one of the chief problems which has been holding up the orderly movement of merchandise in cloth markets, says the *Journal of Commerce*.

The A. F. L. threw down the gauntlet for the battle at the week-end in Washington when a joint statement by Thomas F. McMahon, international president, and James Starr, secretary and treasurer of the U. T. W., was forwarded to General Johnson. On the plea that it would tend to prevent an otherwise threatening rise in unemployment, the union officials asked for a shorter work week under the cotton textile code.

CODE AUTHORITY'S PLANS

Labor's plan of battle is apparently well thought out. It was learned here at the week-end that the cotton textile code authority is equally prepared for the battle.

The code authority will ask for a temporary curtailment of production to apply to the entire industry along the lines of the reduction ordered last December. The extent of reduction either has not been determined or has not been made public. In the market it was considered most probable that an order exactly like that of last December would be asked, by which mills would be permitted to run not more than 75 per cent of the maximum number of hours allowed under the code. This would mean a 25 per cent reduction for mills now running 80 hours weekly, but would not require single shift mills to reduce output. It was also possible that a complete shutdown for one week of each of the next three months would be asked.

Filing of such an application for a temporary curtailment order would bring out into the open the charge made by the U. T. W. that the need for curtailment is evidence that working hours under the code should be reduced.

FLEXIBILITY CALLED ESSENTIAL

The code authority will argue that the 80-hour maximum machine hour limitation and the 40-hour maximum working hour provision should be retained because there are periods during which the needs of the industry could not be produced on shorter operations. The code authority will point out that the original plan behind the 40-80 provision was that flexibility under that limit should be allowed because of the seasonal nature of the industry.

The A. F. L. and the U. T. W. are expected to counter with the declaration that flexibility should not be permitted, but that the industry should operate on a 36-hour basis, producing goods in slack periods to accumulate against improved demand in more active periods.

The code authority is ready with an answer to such a suggestion, which is termed entirely uneconomic and basically unsound. Accumulation of goods during slack periods, the authority will contend, would tend to depress the market and delay the resumption of normal buying. Prices would be carried down to levels under cost, which would force closing of many mills and would disrupt the stability of both the market and of employment. Fur-

thermore, carrying charges on such goods would run into heavy sums, particularly since the processing tax drains \$21 out of the mill treasury every time a bale of cotton is opened.

The statement is also made that labor, in seeking to reduce working hours to 36 per week, seeks also to fix wages at levels which would give employees the same pay for 36 hours of work that they are now receiving for 40 hours. This would increase by 10 per cent the labor cost of goods, and to this would be added the increase in overhead per unit which would result from shorter machine-hour operation. The result would be further to increase costs and prices in a market where because of various factors fostered on the industry by the various recovery schemes, prices already have reached levels which are meeting serious resistance on the part of consumers.

Chemical Price List

The quarterly price list of "R. & H. Chemicals for all Industries" has just been issued by the R. & H. Chemicals Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

This informative booklet not only quotes current prices of the products, but also contains pages of descriptions of such leaders as Artic, a refrigerant; non-inflammable solvents; Duozinc for planting purposes; feldspars; peroxides; P. A. C. formaldehyde, and ceramic colors and other ceramic materials. The various chemicals discussed include those required in the chemical, metal, textile, rubber, leather, oil, ceramic and some other industries. In all, nearly 200 different chemical products receive mention or more or less detailed description.

Production Control

(Continued from Page 11)

being lived up to. In a word, it is an element of protection which is simple and feasible.

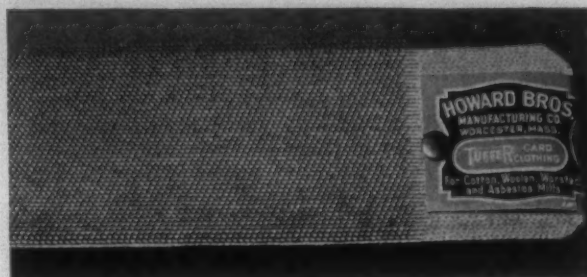
2. It puts the small enterprise at no disadvantage and does not tend toward monopoly.

3. It permits an equitable distribution of work for labor in the various communities.

4. It is free from the objectionable features of some other methods of control and leaves the large number of units in our industry on a highly competitive basis. For example, it makes no attempt to freeze business on the basis of past experience. It does not destroy initiative and lead to abandonment of sales promotion and sales effort. It does not limit and retard introduction of new products and new inventions nor lower the standard of our products. On the contrary, it leaves every incentive for greater efficiency, but not at the expense of keeping men and women at work operating machines all night when continuous operation is entirely unnecessary.

5. It puts no undue burden on the consumer.

The ultimate consumer of finished goods is not entitled, nor is it to his ultimate interest, to get products at less than cost. Such a system tends increasingly to destroy all profit in manufacture and distribution. It consequently tends to eliminate the producer as a purchaser of other products. Any such conception of public policy means that for the accomplishment of this end there must be sacrificed the interests of the raw material producers, the manufacturers, the distributors, and the employees of all of them. The ultimate consumer is and has to be an income earner as well as a consumer.



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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets were slow last week. There were further declines in gray goods, with print cloths now quoted at 5 cents a pound less than the high for the year. The general uncertainty in business over the labor situation, the legislative program and the delay in Washington in announcing whatever changes may be pending in NRA regulations has kept trading at a low point. The decline in cotton prices and lack of confidence in values also put a severe handicap on business.

The opinion is expressed in the market that business in May and June will be at least 50 per cent better than in March and April. However, there is nothing in the present situation to stimulate buying and where consumers are in need of goods they continue to mark time until the situation is more definite.

There has been a great deal of talk of curtailment, with the belief here that a shorter week may soon be made effective through the various groups. Some observers feel that a general curtailment order is to be preferred to group action at this time.

The bulk of inquiry on Friday was based on the growing belief that the bottom had been reached or at least closely approached during the week's trading. The character of bidding and the sources from which it came were to many experienced sellers sufficient evidence that an attempt was being made to pick up whatever goods might be available in anticipation of a reversal in the trend of cloth prices. There were several factors which provided good basis for the belief that the trend may be quickly reversed.

Trading in fine yarn cottons during the week did not run into appreciable yardage. The 45-inch lawns were sought eagerly by the eyelet embroidery trade, and some spots and quick goods were picked up in both first and second hands at premiums running as high as 1½c a yard over contract quotations. Other combed lawns were quiet and prices were not strong.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	47½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	43¼
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	87½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	73½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	93¼
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	83½
Brown sheetings, standard	107½
Tickings, 8-ounce	181½
Denims	16
Dress gingham	16½
Staple gingham	9¼
Standard prints	¼

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Trading in yarns continued slow last week, although slightly more interest was shown near the close of the week. Prices were weaker and showed a further decline of around half a cent a pound on a number of counts. There has been much complaint from spinners over the price situation, but demand has been too limited to support the list. Pressure against prices continued as buyers sought concessions on the small quantities were wanted. Some spinners report a growing disposition by consumers to defer deliveries on past orders.

Some agents report that deliveries have gone along quite steadily since the first of the year, while others state that shipments for the month to date are about 10 per cent behind those of March. While there is not much new business and prices are decidedly lower than they were a month or six weeks ago some dealers here handling various lines of yarns state that business is good and that they feel confident in their ability to make whatever adjustments may be necessary in the weeks and months ahead. Inquiries continue fair to good but are not translated into actual orders quite as quickly as might seem desirable, particularly as hand-to-mouth buying has left prospective purchasers with none-too-large stocks of yarn in their possession.

Some dealers report a freer movement of knitting yarns in single low count numbers and shipments against old contracts have speeded up somewhat. Prompt deliveries are wanted mostly on new business. While combed yarns are very quiet the lower prices now available are expected to provide the market with some stimulus in the near future.

Sales in April showed a smaller total of yarn sales than March, local sellers say, but the total of April shipments will make a very favorable showing as compared with previous months. In addition, lately the volume of new orders for carded yarn has increased, although purchases have been chiefly for immediate and nearby deliveries. The recent call or shipments of yarn on old contracts also indicates that a great many customers remain active.

Southern Single Warps		30s	35
10s	27	40s	42 1/2
12s	27 1/2	40s ex.	45
14s	28	50s	49
16s	28 1/2	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
20s	29 1/2	8s	27
26s	32 1/2	10s	27 1/2
30s	34 1/2	12s	28
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		16s	29
8s	26 1/2	20s	30
10s	27	Carpet Yarns	
12s	27 1/2	Tinged carpet, 8s, 3	
16s	28 1/2	and 4-ply	23 1/2
20s	29 1/2	Colored stripes, 8s, 3	
24s	31 1/2	and 4-ply	25 1/2
26s	32 1/2	White carpets, 8s, 3	
30s	35	and 4-ply	26 1/2
30s ex.	36 - 36 1/2	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
Southern Single Skeins		8s, 1-ply	22
8s	26 1/2	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	22
10s	27	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	22 1/2
12s	27 1/2	12s, 2-ply	23 1/2
14s	28	16s, 2-ply	25 1/2
16s	28 1/2	20s, 2-ply 1/2	28
20s	29 1/2	30s, 2-ply	33 1/2
26s	32 1/2	36s, 2-ply	37 1/2
30s	34 1/2	Southern Frame Cones	
36s	39 1/2	8s	26
40s	41 1/2	10s	26 1/2
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		12s	27
8s	26 1/2	14s	27 1/2
10s	27	16s	28
12s	27 1/2	18s	28 1/2
14s	28	20s	29
16s	28 1/2	22s	30
20s	29 1/2	24s	31
24s	31 1/2	26s	32
26s	32 1/2	28s	33
		30s	34

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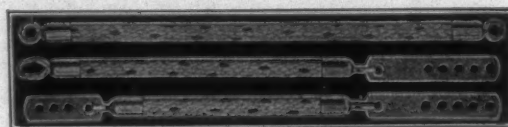


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American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City, Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Mgr., Frank W. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; R. A. Singleton, R. 5, Box 128, Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

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Breuer Electric Mfg. Co., 852 Blackhawk St., Chicago, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City, Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City, Sou. Offices, 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa, Sou. Headquarters, Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C. Byrd Miller, Sou. Agt. Sou. Reps., Luther Knowles, Sr., Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; Luther Knowles, Jr., 223 Springs St., S. W., P. O. Box 466, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Office, Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office, 301 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C.; S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Detroit Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Dist Rep., Wm. W. Moore, 1018 Boulevard, N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1021 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 202 E. Prentiss Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Apts., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga. Durant Mfg. Co., 1923 N. Bufum St., Milwaukee, Wis. Sales Reps., A. C. Andrews, 1615 Bryan St., Dallas, Tex.; J. B. Barton, Jr., 418 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Taylor, 339 Bloom St., Baltimore, Md.; H. N. Montgomery, 408 23rd St., Birmingham, Ala.; L. E. Kinney, 314 Pan American Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Eaton, Paul B., 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep., George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Angus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps., Ga., Fla., Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 301 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C. S. C. Va.—E. H. Gilliam, 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

Gates Rubber Co., Denver, Colo. N. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdel, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barkadale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodrich, B. F., Rubber Co., The, 300 S. Brevard St., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps., W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McFeters, Mgr. Sales Rep., Geo. H. Batchelor, Phone 2-3034, Greensboro, N. C.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps., Samuel Lehrer, Box 234, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt. Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 556, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 563, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 525 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton Wool Co., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 504, Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Celchur, Mgr. Sou. Reps., E. M. Terryberry, 204 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hudson Industrial Co., 703 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Sou. Rep., Walter M. Fallor, P. O. Box 989, Charlotte, N. C.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Industrial Rayon Corp., Cleveland Ohio, Sou. Reps., J. H. Mason, P. O. Box 897, Greensboro, N. C.; Bruce Griffin, 1128 Elizabeth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; W. L. Jackson, 920 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Treas., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1353, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co., Kewanee, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Lyon Metal Products, Inc., Aurora, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps. The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama-Aniston, Aniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noofin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jamison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida-Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia-Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent); Kentucky-Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co.; North Carolina-Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beason Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina-Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee-Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep., J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 188). Salesmen, E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place S., Birmingham, Ala.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps., R. B. MacIntyre, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 287 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

Neumann & Co., R. Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep., Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C. Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr., Sou. Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Orleans Bobbin Works, Newport, Vt. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Osborn Mfg. Co., Materials Handling Div., 5401 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, O. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C., E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office, Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Sou. Mgr. Reps., Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.; A. R. Brand, Belmont, N. C.; Porter H. Brown, No. 6 Bellflower Circle, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jasper M. Brown, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga.; John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Sanford Mfg. Co., Box 1015, Sanford, N. C.

Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., W. T. Smith, Greenville, S. C.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St. N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Seluel Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C. Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Standard Conveyor Co., N. St. Paul, Minn. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheney Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps., W. C. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps., Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Stone, Chas. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Textile Shops, The, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps., L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I. with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marletta St., Gastonia, N. C. also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., Webb Durham, 2029 E. Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossview Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Southern Textile Securities

Quotations By
A. M. Law & Co., Inc.
Spartanburg, S. C.

April 14, 1934.

	\$ Per Share	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	---	35	8
Anderson Cotton Mills	---	7	13
Arcade Cotton Mills	---	10	20
Arcadia Mills	---	---	35
Arcadia Mills, pfd.	---	1	27
Arkwright Mills	---	---	31
Avondale Mills, Ala. (Par. \$5)	---	---	120
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	---	74	80
Beaumont Mfg. Co. 7% pfd.	---	---	11
Belton Mills (Par. \$25)	---	---	---

Belton Mills, pfd.	3 1/2	49	---
Bibb Mfg. Co.	4	80	85
Brandon Corp., A	---	37	41
Brandon Corp., B	---	6	9
Brandon Corp., pfd.	7 1/2	90	95
Calhoun Mills	4	40	50
Chadwick-Hos Co. (Par. \$25)	1	10	12
Chiquola Mfg. Co.	10	105	120
Chiquola Mfg. Co., pfd.	6	74	78
Clifton Mfg. Co.	8	79	85
Columbus Mfg. Co.	6	65	75
Cowpens Mills	---	20	25
D. E. Converse Co.	5	60	---
Dallas Mfg. Co.	---	17	23
Darlington Mfg. Co.	---	3	7
Dayton Mills	---	10	---
Duncan Mills	8	125	135
Duncan Mills, pfd.	7	97	101
Eagle & Phenix Mills	---	45	55
Easley Cotton Mills, pfd.	---	45	55
Enterprise Mfg. Co.	---	40	50
Fairforest Finishing Co., Serial Notes	6 1/2	90	100
Florence Mills	4	40	50
Florence Mills, pfd.	7	85	95
Gaffney Mfg. Co. (Par. \$50)	---	20	23
Gainesville Cotton Mills	---	40	45
Greenwood Mills	6	70	80
Gossett Mills	5	47	55
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	---	50	65
Grendel Mills, pfd. (Par. \$20)	---	13	15
Hamrick Mills	---	40	50
Hartsville Cotton Mills	6*	70	---
Industrial Cotton Mills Co., pfd.	7	63	68
Inman Mills	6	60	---
Inman Mills, pfd.	7	80	---
Judson Mills, A pfd.	7 1/2	70	---
Judson Mills, B pfd.	---	58	---
King, John P., Mfg. Co.	---	50	60
Laurens Cotton Mills	4	55	65
Limestone Cotton Mills	---	40	50
Lydia Cotton Mills, Serial Notes	7	85	90
Marion Mfg. Co.	6	70	80
Marlboro Mills (Par. \$20)	---	12	14
Mills Mill, pfd.	---	66	75
Molloy Mfg. Co., pfd.	7	86	---
Monarch Mills	6	64	71
Musgrove Cotton Mills	---	12	16
Newberry Cotton Mills	6	60	75
Norris Cotton Mills	4	25	---
Orr Cotton Mills	---	37	---
Orr Cotton Mills, pfd.	7	80	85
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	---	30	38
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	---	65	70
Pickens Cotton Mills	8	80	90
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	8	105	115
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	---	20	23
Riverside & Dan River Mills (Par. \$25)	---	6	9
Riverside & Dan River Mills, 6% pfd.	---	65	70
Saxon Mills	---	18	22
Sibley Mfg. Co.	---	20	30
Southern Bleachery & Print Works	---	18	21
Southern Bleachery & Print Works, pfd.	7	84	88
Southern Bleachery, Serial Notes	7	99	101
Southern Franklin Process (No Par)	---	3	7
Southern Franklin Process, pfd.	7	95	100
Southern Worsted Corp., pfd.	---	49	50
Spartan Mills	8	95	---
Spencer Corp., Serial Notes	---	---	60
Union-Buttalo Mills (Par. \$10)	---	8	10
Union-Buttalo Mills, 1st pfd.	1 1/2	73	80
Union-Buttalo Mills, 2nd 2nd pfd.	---	23	25
Victor-Monaghan Co. (Ex. Div.)	6	66	68
Victor-Monaghan Co.	6	60	64
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	7	105	---
Wallace Mfg. Co.	---	55	60
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	---	55	65
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., pfd.	---	75	80
Wellington Mills (No Par)	---	8	---
Wellington Mills, pfd.	6	67	---
Woodside Cotton Mills Co., pfd.	---	10	13
Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds	---	---	---
Clinchfield Coal Corp.	---	---	5
Clinchfield Coal Corp., pfd.	---	28	35
Piedmont & Northern Co.	3	40	43
Southeastern Express	5	65	75
Taylor-Colquitt Co. (No Par)	1	19	21
Taylor-Colquitt Co., pfd.	7	96	---

*Plus extra
†Plus back dividends.

VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

GREENSBORO, N. C.

PROXIMITY MFG. CO.—PROXIMITY AND WHITE OAK MILLS—THE LARGEST DENIM MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD, WITH AROUND TWO HUNDRED MILES OF DENIM PER DAY.

If North Carolina had a boastful spirit, she would shout the fact that she has the towel industry (Cannon Mills) and the largest Denim mills (Proximity Company) in the whole world. Both these textile industries manufacture superior quality products, give employment to thousands at good wages and ideal living conditions. It is positively true that the welfare of operatives and their families gets first consideration.

It has been about thirty-nine years since the Cones first mill was built—"Proximity"—which started with 240 looms. Ten years later, "White Oak" was erected, and then Proximity Print Works, one of the most up-to-date printing plants to be found in the South. Granite Finishing Works, at Haw River, N. C., belongs to this company, also.

With the building and operation of White Oak, The Proximity Manufacturing Company became the largest denim manufacturing company in the world.

Those of us who knew him will never forget Mr. Caesar Cone, who went to his eternal home in 1917, conscious of work well done, and that thousands blessed the day he settled in Greensboro. He was a great leader, a successful organizer, and a man who knew men.

The writer never knew his brother, Mr. Moses Cone, a partner in his first textile enterprise, and who died in 1908. But there are still plenty of employees at Proximity who remember him well and with great affection.

HIGH IDEALS UPHELD

Two brothers of the deceased, Messrs. Bernard M. and Julius Cone, and two worthy young men of a second generation, Herman and Benjamin, are carrying out the high ideals of the founders, and are loved as few manufacturers are.

Bernard M. Cone is president; Julius W. Cone, vice-president; Herman Cone, treasurer; Hill Hunter, secretary and general manager; Arthur C. Goodwin, purchasing agent.

Jas. A. Bangle is superintendent at Proximity, and has been for over 20 years to our own knowledge. Lexie Davis is assistant superintendent, and has been with this mill since he was old enough to work. We remember well how eager he was for every publication or book that would help him to work up—as far back as 1912, and we picked him for a winner.

He has a wonderfully fine personality, coupled with efficiency and a courteous manner that are marks of leadership. He is principal of the Proximity night school, and can be found with his shoulder to the wheel of progress in any community endeavor.

COMMUNITY ADVANTAGES

Miss Pearl Wyche, director of welfare, is another of those who was put to work by Mr. Caesar Cone, and one who has done her work well from the beginning. There are classes for women, where home economics are taught.

There are Y. M. C. A. buildings at each mill, with

swimming pools, tennis courts, large auditoriums, play room and play grounds, the Cone Memorial Band, community singings, picnics, bowling clubs, ball teams, Camp Herman, where Boy Scouts and Girls' Clubs go for summer outings and vacations, a big dairy that furnishes pure Grade A milk to those who don't have their own cows, the finest of schools and churches.

Homes in the villages are always in good condition and nicely painted, with pretty shrubbery and green lawns. Many have nice gardens, and plenty of fruit from trees of their own, and as the old saying goes, Proximity people, in all the Proximity mills, "live at home and board at the same place."

KEY MEN AT PROXIMITY MILL

Besides the president, treasurer, superintendent and assistant superintendent, the following key men read The Textile Bulletin:

G. H. and A. E. May, overseers dyeing; Curtis May, T. L. Kellam and Lexie Garner, second hands in dyeing.

R. H. Inman, overseer of carding, has been on the job over thirty years. I stood at his desk where Mr. David Clark took his first Proximity mill subscription, twenty-five years ago, they told me. And Mr. Inman has been a constant subscriber since. W. F. Kincaid is second hand; E. P. Hinson, C. N. Collins, James Wade, Andy York and Earl Lanning are card room section men—or fixers. Victor Collins, Raymond Kincaid, James Brewer, Roy Minter, Henry B. Hurley and Ed Johnson are card grinders.

C. F. Noah, overseer weaving; A. L. Hicks, N. L. Newby, G. D. Oakes, E. W. Allred, H. J. Elkins and Harry Haithcock, second hands in weaving; Harry Austin, Ben Hussey, Roy Myrick, W. E. Hobbs and W. E. Bryant, loom fixers.

S. A. Wylie, overseer slashing; C. R. Patterson and Glen McDonald, second hands; Howard May, foreman tying-in; Fred Newman, tying-in machine fixer; Dan Herrin, operator; Marvin Caviness, slasher tender; Rufus May, spare man; Glen Brame and Cletus Gilley, beamers; R. F. Thigpen, overseer finishing; Earl R. Betts, cotton grader.

John Scott, overseer spinning; Marshall Bell, second hand in spinning, and Monroe Melvin, second hand in winding; Russell Bell, Robert Manus, John Phillips, George Ratliff and Elmo Scott, section men; Archie Baynes, doffer; Broadus Sharpe, overhauler; Ol Wadkins, spooler fixer; Carl Lewis, winder fixer.

Jiles Short is yard overseer and Vester Everhart, night superintendent.

WHITE OAK MILLS BUILDS YARN MILL

R. H. Armfield is superintendent, and has an able bunch of overseers and assistants.

Here we found a big steam shovel and scores of workers, getting ground ready for a new mill, just north of the big White Oak plant. The new mill will contain 18,000 spindles and card room equipment in proportion.

This new mill will make it possible to run the big weave room two shifts, where at present there is only one shift. Many more employees will thus be added to the payroll, which is already among the largest in the Southern textile industry.

There are no mills or mill communities superior and few equal in permanency of buildings and modern equip-

ment as these mills—operated and controlled by the Cones of Greensboro.

C. V. Webster, office manager, is still going strong with his Bible class, which has grown so large they have to go to the fire department to have room.

R. H. Armfield, superintendent. (He has been with the organization for years.)

J. P. Scales, overseer carding; R. C. Moreland and L. C. Harris, overseers in spinning; A. L. Beal, overseer weaving; S. E. Sawyer and I. J. Kidd, overseers of finishing; J. J. Moore, overseer waste department; W. L. Gibson, superintendent; J. A. Cooper and R. L. Kale, A. D. Clanton, C. C. Whitt and W. F. Lowman, assistant overseers; J. E. Kerchner, superintendent of power; R. L. Yates, master mechanic, and G. B. Ward, assistant mechanic; J. B. Carter, A. M. Herrin, Fred Hester, George Holder, M. C. Jones and D. A. Byrd, section men; H. M. Parrish, head loom fixer; G. W. Foster, receiving clerk; H. F. Evans, Charlie Pearman and C. L. Thornboro, weavers.

Attendance At Eastern Carolina Meeting

(Continued from Page 8)

- Cole, J. E., Carder, Pilot Mills Co., Raleigh.
 Cooke, R. B., Overseer Carding, Erwin Cotton Mill Co., Durham.
 Cooper, J. T., Overseer Spinning, Sterling Cotton Mills, Franklinton.
 Cozart, C. S., Overseer Twisting, warping, etc., Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton.
 Cozart, W. B., Supt., Greenville Cotton Mills, Greenville.
 Crouch, L. B., Overseer Spinning, Rosemary Mfg. Co. No. 1, Roanoke Rapids.
 Culbreth, H. M., Spinner, Mill No. 2, Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro.
 Davis, C. A., Supt., Pilot Mills Co., Raleigh.
 Davis, W. Lexie, Asst. Supt., Proximity Mills, Greensboro.
 Deal, H. A., Supt., Durham Cotton Mfg. Co., Durham.
 Eanes, G. W., Section Man, Erwin Mill No. 5, Erwin.
 Edwards, J. O., Salesman, Gossett Machine Works, Gastonia.
 Faris, A. W., Overseer Spinning, No. 4 Erwin Mills, Durham.
 Garner, J. T., Overseer Spinning, No. 3 Mill, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids.
 Gilliam, Geo., Supt., Sterling Cotton Mills, Inc., Franklinton.
 Gresham, R. B., Asst. Carder, Erwin Mill No. 1, West Durham.
 Gurley, G. M., Carder, No. 3 Mill, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids.
 Harden, M. R., Supt., Erwin Mills No. 4, Durham.
 Hart, T. R., Asso. Prof. Weaving and Designing, N. C. State College Textile School, Raleigh.
 Harte, Nelson N., Overseer, Martinsville Cotton Mills Co., Martinsville, Va.
 Hill, D. H., Jr., Textile Bulletin, Charlotte.
 Honeycutt, W. T., Overseer Carding, Sterling Cotton Mills, Franklinton.
 Horner, Edward C., Spinning Dept., Oxford Cotton Mill, Oxford.
 Howell, C. W., Asst. Supt., Erwin Cotton Mills No. 6, Durham.
 Hughes, A. A., Overseer Spinning, Winding and Warping, Erwin Cotton Mills No. 5, Erwin.
 James, J. L., Supt., Erwin Cotton Mills Co. No. 1, Durham.
 James, W. H., Second Hand Spinning, Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford.
 Johnson, C. C., Cost Accountant, Duram Cotton Mfg. Co., Durham.
 Jones, J. R., Spinner, Erwin Cotton Mills Co. No. 1, West Durham.
 Kimbril, A. C., Salesman, Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte.
 Kinkead, James K., Overseer Warping and Slashing, Durham Cotton Mfg. Co., Durham.
 Knight, R. H., Carder and Spinner, Erwin Cotton Mills Co. No. 6, Durham.
 Lane, J. C., Overseer Spinning, Hart Mill, Tarboro.
 Lanier, D. F., Supt., Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford.
 Lanier, T. R., Second Hand Spinning, Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford.
 Long, D. E., Overseer, Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford.
 Lyon, H. Grady, Asst. Overseer of Carding, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., West Durham.
 McBroom, J. S., Overseer Carding, Erwin Cotton Mills Co. No. 1, West Durham.
 McGee, W. C., President, Excel Mch. Co., Inc., Gastonia.
 McLean, A. C., Weaver, Durham Cotton Mfg. Co., East Durham.
 Moore, G. E., Supt., J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., Bynum.
 Moore, Macon, Section Man, Erwin Cotton Mills Co. No. 5, Erwin.
 Moore, W. S., Supt., Grier Cotton Mills, North Wilkesboro.
 Morgan, J. M., Spinner, Erwin Cotton Mills Co. No. 2, Erwin.
 Mullen, T. W., Supt., Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids.
 Nelson, Thomas, Dean of Textile School, N. C. State College, Raleigh.
 Oldham, A. L., Carder No. 2, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Erwin.
 Orr, T. G., Carder No. 1 and No. 2, Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro.
 Parks, P. B., Jr., Supt., Erwin Cotton Cotton Mill No. 5, Erwin.
 Philip, Robert W., Editor, *Cotton*, Atlanta, Ga.
 Richie, A. P., Supt., Dixon and Trenton Mills, Gastonia.
 Rogers, E. R., Roller Coverer, Durham Hosiery Mills No. 6, Durham.
 Scott, John D., Overseer Spinning, Proximity Mills, Greensboro.
 Smith, Robert B., Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton.
 Tatum, C. S., Mgr., Pilot Mills Co., Raleigh.
 Taylor, C. D., Southern Agt., National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte.
 Taylor, W. C., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lub. Co., Greensboro.
 Thomason, J. V., Supt., Hart Cotton Mills, Tarboro.
 Thompson, C. R., Overseer Weaving, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham.
 Thompson, J. W., Carder and Spinner, Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford.
 Thrift, J. F., Overseer Spinning, Erwin Cotton Mills Co. No. 4, Durham.
 Vick, M. R., Overseer Carding, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids.
 Warren, W. B., Spinner, Pilot Mills Co., Raleigh.
 Williams, L. F., Overseer Weaving, Fountain Mills, Tarboro.
 Wilson, W. O., Overseer, Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford.
 Students, N. C. State College—Anderson, Elliot F., Burgess, L. R., Faw, W. G., McCormick, J. C., Shaw, J. E., Jr., Spence, E. L., Whitener, H. D.

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Owing to change in products, we offer 12 style 50 Universal Tube Winders, motor driven. Perfect condition; attachment for one or two ends up.

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WANTED POSITION—Middle aged man, well experienced as overseer of carding, wants to make change. Can furnish good references of good mill men as to character and ability. W. G., care Textile Bulletin.

We Want to Buy Textile Mill
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Industrial Cuts

Rayon Prices

Impelled by the purpose of avoiding disorganized competition the Industrial Rayon Corporation announced a price cut of approximately 10c to 13c a pound to apply immediately on all deniers and filaments of viscose process yarn and rayon tubular cloths. The aim of the company is stated to be to promote a resumption of volume order placing as quickly as possible. Prices are reduced with the aim of facilitating the economical production of yarn through maximum operations and by encouraging buyers in all branches of the rayon yarn consuming industries to feel that the time has arrived when they can feel

that the market has become a safe one in which to operate.

The announcement was issued by Hiram Rivitz, president of the company, who is in the local market. Mr. Rivitz supplemented his formal explanatory statement by saying that he does not envisage a wage advance for operatives. The fact is that these prices represent such low levels that they cannot possibly be interpreted as contributing comfort to advocates of higher wages for operatives. Should any such demands be made it is Mr. Rivitz's conclusion that it can be shown by an examination of the company's books that they are unwarranted.

Fined For Code Violation

Providence, R. I.—In what was believed the first case on record in the textile industry, the Greenville Finishing Company, Inc., pleaded guilty to charges of violating the textile code and was fined \$1,500 by Federal Judge Ira Lloyd Letts.

Alexander Shaw, president of the company, admitted charges preferred by United States Attorney J. Howard McGrath that the firm operated 282 hours during December. Under the code it should have operated only 240.

Judge Letts ruled that the company was guilty in three counts—for operating on December 27th, 28th and 29th. He fined it \$500 for each day.

McGrath had listed twelve counts, on the ground that the concern operated four printing machines and that separate violations should be charged

for each machine operated excessively.

Reduce Freight Rate On Coal

Washington.—Reduction in bituminous coal rates from the Pocahontas, Coal Creek and Southwest Virginia mining fields to North Carolina and a number of South Carolina points was ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The reductions range from 10 to approximately 20 cents a ton and generally affect shipments to the cotton mill and tobacco manufacturing centers of North Carolina and a number of cotton mill centers in northern South Carolina.

The commission found that rates from the same groups to Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Savannah and Brunswick, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla., and to Dry Branch and Gordon, Ga., were not unreasonable and refused a proposal for a general revision of rates to destinations in Georgia and northern Florida and to some points in North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama.

To Test Hosiery Silk

Concurrent with the publication of the second progress report by the joint committee on classification, the United States Testing Co., Inc., announces the opening of a new department, specializing in the testing and rating of raw silk for hosiery and knit goods. As soon as information can be collected and methods can be developed for testing and rating thrown silk for knitting, the new department will be expanded. The new department will be in charge of Charles J. Huber, assisted by B. D. Grant.

Mr. Huber was at one time manager of the company's Shanghai testing house.

The seriplane tests, composite 9-meter test and Evenometer test, together with other quality and quantity tests, will be made on hosiery raw silk.

The new department will be a correlating center for the various tests. The seriplane inspection continues under F. J. Schmutz in the raw silk department, and the other tests will be made under the direction of Frank G. Boye in the general testing department. The Evenometer test will be conducted by Bradford D. Grant.

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THESE STARCHES, dextrins and gums are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are attested by the constantly increasing number of users who are getting satisfactory results.

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IMPORTANT
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It is particularly useful for acetate drapes, owing to its excellent fastness to light. You will also find it an excellent shading color for acetate fibre dress materials. Hosiery dyers will like this new dyestuff because it may be stripped practically white.

"Celanthrene" Fast Yellow GL dyes equally well without assistants with soap, acetic acid or Glaubers' Salt. The best way to know this dyestuff is to send for a sample and test it in your own mill.

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